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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 136 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT HAVE FAILED TO OBSERVE TRUCE.

Should Gandhiji Attend R. T. C.?

—:o:—

ABSENCE OF COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT NO BAR.

Working Committee's Decision.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee resumed its sitting on Wednesday morning at Manibhuvan, Laburnun Road, Gamdevi. The following members were present:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Sen Gupta, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Syed Mahmud Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. M. S. Aney, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Sardar Sardul Sing, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Alam.

Babu Rajendra Prasad could not take part in the discussions owing to his indisposition. The Committee commenced its proceedings at 8-15 in the morning and continued at a stretch till 1-45 in the afternoon. It met again at 4 p.m. and sat till late hours of the evening. Besides the members of the Working Committee, following leaders took part in the discussion.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Konda Venkatappayya, Babu Subash Chandra Bose, Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. B. Sambharti.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

Complete Secrecy was observed about the proceedings of the Committee. It is, however, understood that for all the eight hours the Committee sat in session the only questions discussed were the communal problem and the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference. It is reported that Panedit Madan Mohan Malaviya was strongly in favour of the Congress taking part in the further stages of the R. T. C. in pursuance of the Ganahi-Irwin settlement.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, very lucidly and at length, reviewed the situation and pointed out that there was sufficient material to show that the Government had not faithfully abided by the Truce and, in the circumstances, the Congress was entitled to claim that there was a breach of Truce on the part of the Government.

The general view held by a majority of the members of the Committee was that since Government had failed to implement completely the truce term, Congress should not officially send its representation. The non-release of more than a thousand political prisoners who are still rotting in various jails was an argument advanced by some to prove that so far as Government was concerned there was no sincerity meant. A view seems to have prevailed for some time during the discussion that if any members of the Working Committee were to go to the R. T. C., he should do so in his private capacity after resigning the membership of the Committee. This view did not, it is understood, find much support among the members. For several hours in the morning the discussion went on in various directions there being no definite proposition before the Committee. In the afternoon the discussion was directed in the channel of a definite proposition which was ultimately carried.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The Communal problem, it is reported, came in for a very anxious consideration. The whole position regarding the different stands taken by the Muslim leaders was carefully considered. There were some suggestions about getting out of the communal tangle. Every one of these was discussed and rejected as inadvisable. Mahatmaji himself attaches very great importance to the solution of the communal problem. In fact, in the inner recess of his mind he must have made the solution of communal problem a condition precedent to his accepting the invitation for the R. T. C. It is reliably understood that Gandhiji showed his reluctance to accept the invitation in the absence of communal settlement. Almost all the members of the Working Committee, however, were strongly in favour of Mahatmaji's acceptin the invitation for the R. T. C which would also mean his acceptance of the membership of th Federal Structure Sub-Committee Mahatma Gandhi has, however, i is understood, reserved his freedom to press his view publicly tha it would be futile for him to proceed to London without a communal settlement. Another condition which he is likely to put is that Government must fully implement all the Truce-terms before he consents to go to London.

THE RESOLUTION.

As a result of full eight hours' discussion, the Working Committee passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee hope that the efforts that are now being made to secure honourable and satisfactory settlement of communal problem will meet with success. The Committee is of opinion that even should these efforts unfortunately, fail in order to avoid any possibility of Congress attitude being misunderstood in any shape or form other conditions being favourable, Gandhiji should represent the Congress at the Round Table Conference if required for the presentation of the Congress position."

The Working Committee concluded its sitting at 7 in the evening. There was a sigh of relief as the most important resolution was passed after such a protracted discussion. The Committee meet again on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock (S. T.) at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

The Committee's work will be over by Thursday evening. Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel leave for Bardoli on Thursday night.

FEDERAL SCHEME AND PRINCES

Bikaner Repudiates "Times Of India" Stunt.

The following communique has been issued by the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, under date June 10th:

"My attention has been called to conversation, which has appeared in the "Times of India" this morning, said to have taken place on Tuesday with a representative of that paper by an eminent Prince at present in Bombay."

I am asked to state that H's Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner declined to give any such interview regarding the Free Press telegram, giving the substance of another telegram which had appeared in the "Morning Post." Much less did His Highness say anything as regards the attitude or proposals, of whatever kind, of the Congress, or about re-opening the settled or unsettled issues, or reservations and safeguards."

GARDA-GANDHI DEADLOCK.

Return Of Confiscated Lands.

ALLEGATIONS OF HARRASSMENT.

NAVSARI, June 10.

Negotiations that were going on between Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Garda through Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay for the return of confiscated lands purchased by the Sardar in the village of Babla in Bardoli Taluka have for the present come to a standstil. Sardar Garda agreed to return the lands on the understanding that harrassment to which he was subjected after he returned the confiscated lands purchased by him during the no-tax campaign of 1928 should cease, but Sardar Garda says that such harrassment still continues. Tenants on his ancestral lands are being pursuaded not to cultivate or pay their dues; servants working on his lands at Barjarpura village near Bardoli have been persuded to leave his service and stones are thrown at his houses in Navsari.

ALLEGATIONS.

One night, he says, at about 3-30 a.m. a dozen persons came in a motor truck and threw a volley of stones at his residential quarters, damaging the window panes, etc. His cotton is not ginned by Ginning factories at Navsari. At Babla village in Bardoli Tauka, where he has purchased the confiscated lands successive batches of agricultural labourers have been scared away by threats. Whenever he or his sons pass by Sarbhon village near Babla people throw stones, abuse and sing vulgar songs and mangoes from his Babla fields are also being stolen.

ARBITRATION DECLINED.

Mahatma Gandhi suggested that Sardar Garda should seek redress for any wrong done to him by means of arbitration but Sardar Garda declined saying that he could not resort to arbitration every time he was harrassed. Mahatma Gandhi then wrote saying that if he would not accept arbitration in the matter his complaints must pass to lawyers' hands and if they advised him that there was sufficient cause of action, law must take its course.—A.P.

MAKING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

4 Persons Arrested At Sialkot

LAHORE, June 10.

The "Hindu Herald" understands that three men and one woman have been arrested at Sialkot on a charge of manufacturing counterfit coins.

Arrested persons are alleged to have agents all over the province for disposing of counterfeit coins —A.P.

LAND REVENUE REMITTED IN DELHI

Collector Asked To Be Sympathetic.

NEW DELHI, June 10.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in a communique, announces the remission on account of low prices of rabi agricultural stales and wheat in particular, as in the Punjab, at a uniform rate of five annas in the rupee on the whole of the assessed rabi land-revenue due or fluctuating on all land both nahri and non-nahri.

OCCUPIERS' RATE.

He has also decided to remit the Occupiers' Rate at three annas in the rupee on all occupiers rate assessed on wheat for the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. The result of these orders will be at approximately Rs. 55,287 on account of land revenue and Rs. 13,475 on account of occupiers rate will be remitted.

Instructions have also been issued that suitable remissions of occupiers' rate, in accordance with what is decided by the Government of the United Provinces, should be given to those whose lands are irrigated by the Eastern Jumna and Agra Canals.

SYMPATHY TO BE USED.

The Collector of Delhi has been instructed to pay special regard to the condition of the villages assessed to fixed land revenue where the area of rabi crops is below normal, or where crops have suffered damage and out-turns are subnormal, to apply ordinary rules for suspensions in a sympathetic manner.

Where their application is tified, the Collector is also dering, the question of cut of suspended land kharif 1928, rabi 192 1929 and orders on shortly.—A. P.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P. SERIOUS

Tenants Angry Against Land-Lords.

MANY EJECTMENT SUITS FILED.

LUCKNOW, June 10.

In spite of Government's announcement of revenue remission agrarian situation in the United Provinces and specially in Oudh district is growing worse from day to day. Zemindars have all reduced rents proportionate to the revenue remitted but practically no rabi rents are forthcoming.

GRAVE RISKS.

Landlords or their employees who go to the villages to collect rents often run considerable risks.

Very recently there was a huge demonstration in Rae Barelly against a landlord, who was alleged to have used force in collecting rents. A large procession passed through the street with some injured tenants on charpoys.

SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Additional police force has been sent to Rae Barelly from different districts. There have been a large number of ejectment suits. It is apprehended that there will be serious trouble when ejectments will be attempted towards the end of June.—A.P.

Gandhi Asked To Intervene.

NAINI TAL, June 10.

In view of the report of a zamindar and party having been killed at a village near Allahabad and owing to serious agrarian and communal troubles in the United Provinces, Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai has wired to Mahatma Gandhi to shift his headquarters temporarily to Cawnpore.—A. P.

Bomb Explodes Near Cawnpore Station

CAWNPORE, June 10.

The area in the immediate vicinity of Cawnpore Central Railway station was thrown into a turmoil at seven this morning when a sudden bomb explosion occurred injuring a passerby. No light has been thrown on the occurrence but the police are investigating.—A. P.

CAWNPORE BOMB EXPLOSION MYSTERY.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 10.

A bomb exploded early this morning near the Railway Station. The police reached the spot immediately.

No definite information could be had, as the neighbours stated, they knew nothing about the man who threw it.—A. P.

OORGAUM HINDU-MUSLIM QUARREL

Music Before Mosque Again.

OORGAUM, June 10.

Playing of music before a Muslim prayer house near the Kennedy Shaft Lines, Nundydroog mine by a Hindu funeral procession, resulted in an affray between the two communities, which might have assumed serious proportions, had it not been for the prompt action taken by the Superintendent of Police, with the co-operation of the Chief Officer of the Watch Establishment, who led their men out quickly to the scene of the disturbance and prevented a clash.

POLICE CALLED OUT.

The Reserve Armed Police were also called out. The only casualty reported is a Hindu dhoby going from Champion Reefs to Nundydroog, who was badly beaten by Moslems and sustained severe injuries in both the eyes and the head. He has been removed to hospital.

A thousand coolies, who are out of work on account of the fire in the Nundydroog Mine, collected at the spot, but were kept back by a cordon of watchmen and police. Similarly a large body of Muslims came from Robertsonpet but they were persuaded to disperse.

Normal conditions were restored by 8 p.m. Police and watchmen patrolled the disturbed area all night. Everything was quiet this morning.—A. P.

HUT-BURNING AND ASSAULTS.

Ten Armed Dacoities.

RANGOON, June 10.

Thayetmyo reports thirteen dacoities and two murders and another dacoity accompanied by murder in one day. Of these rebels armed with firearms and dahs were responsible for ten dacoities.

Four Indians were assaulted by Burmans in Pyapon District, one of whom was seriously wouhded and one hut was burnt.

In Pegu one Karen was assaulted. Two minor outrages in Minhla area have been reported from Tharrawaddy during the last twenty-four hours.

Insein reports three dacoities but no recel activities. There have been no fresh developments in Prome. Hanthawaddy is reported to be quiet.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

—:o:—

New York, June 10.	
Previous closing rate	3.18
To-day's opening rate	3.29
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing rate	3.36
Difference z z	plus .18

Broach expectation J./A. Rs. 164
Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, June 10.	
Previous closing rate	4.58
To-day's opening rate	4.43
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing rate	4.52
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 10.	
Silver Ready	12 3/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	12 3/16
Lower	1/8

Tone of market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 10.			
Vaisak	4	10	0
Jeth	41	5	0

Princes' Claim To Represent Subjects Repudiated.

—:o:—

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Geneva's Attention Drawn To Forced Labour And Slavery In States.

The Indian States' People's Conference passed on Wednesday twelve resolutions out of thirteen and adjourned till this morning. Among the distinguished visitors on Wednesday were also Shriyut S. C. Bose, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, the "Frontier Gandhi," Khan Abdul Gafur Khan and Dr. Mahomed Alam.

The first resolution was moved from the chair which ran as follows:—

This Conference places on record its high appreciation of the splendid part played, sacrifices made, and sufferings borne, by the people of the Indian States in the country's recent great and heroic struggle for liberty and offers its hearty congratulations to them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PRINCES REPUDIATED.

Prof. G. R. Abhyankar then moved:—

Whereas in the opinion of this Conference, the system of Government in States is irresponsible and autocratic, and whereas the Princes have not cared to invite people of the States to express, or facilitate the expression of, their opinion freely on matters of policy in States, in general, and on the proposed new Constitution of this country in particular, this Conference repudiates the claims of the Princes to represent their people in the R. T. C. or to act as their spokesmen.

A MOCKERY.

Prof. Abhayanker said they were assured by responsible politicians and statesmen that all interests would be represented and included in the R. T. C. As far as the Indian States people were concerned, they were to be represented by their rulers. This was surrendering the power of the people to the Princes. If the Indian States' people were not represented Prof. Abhayanker said the Federal Structure would be a mockery.

Mr. Mavji Govind Seth seconded the proposition.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. Jadavji Hansraj then moved:

This Conference demands that due provision be made for the representation of the views of the people of the States in their own right at the Federal Structure Committee and the R. T. C. at all future sittings and urges that the British Government and the Government of India not to admit the objections of the Princes to such representation.

Sjt. D. V. Gokhale seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru at this stage addressed a few words and exhorted the Indian States people to put on khadi and encourage Swadeshi. The salvation of India, she said, lay only in the use of Swadeshi and if all Indians tried that experiment they were sure to free India from bondage.

MOVING TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

Sjt. S. C. Bose also addressed the conference and said he had no first hand knowledge of Indian states as he thought no Indian Prince would be kind enough to permit him entry into his state. Indians were thinking in terms of free India and it was but right that the Indian States subjects consider that question from their view point. As India was going to be free, the princes once for all had to decide what part they would play in the struggle. The whole world was moving towards democracy very swiftly and he was sure in course of time India would be a free and democratic country.

FORCED LABOUR AND SLAVERY

Mr. Ramnarayan Chowdhary then moved:

This Conference draws the attention of the League of the Nations to the system of Forced Labour which prevails in several Indian States and calls upon the Princes to abolish the same without delay. It further draws the attention of the League to the customs and practices analogous to slavery such as Khawas, Gola and Chakar systems, which prevail in several States and requests the League to institute and enquiry into both these practices and take all necessary steps to get them abolished.

Both the proposer and the seconder Sjt. Laxminarayan Shan gave harrowing tales of forced labour in which hundreds of men were taken away from their hearth and homes by Indian prince of on forced labour on a pittance of one or two annas a day.

The resolution was carried.

REPRESSION IN STATES.

Dr. Allam, Sjts. Shamlal Kapoor, Shivdas Chapsey and others spoke on repression in the States. The resolution they addressed on was as under:

(a) This Conference views with abhorrence the policy of repression that is being followed in many States and expresses its sympathy with the victims thereof; and.

(b) With a view to facilitate the proper ventilations of the grievances of the people of the States, this Conference authorizes the Working Committee to receive all complaints, representations, petitions and possible inquiries, and to take the necessary steps for the relief of the sufferers and redress of the grievences.

ABSENTEE RULERSHIP.

Mr. N. Dinanath then moved:—

This Conference condemns the growing habit of several Princes to spend a considerable period of their time in European countries which results in great waste of money and in all the evils of absentee rulership.

Shrimati Gangaben Patel seconded the proposition and severely characterised those States' subjects who went to the Mole with garlands when their rulers went to Europe. She said these people should be stopped from the practice of garlanding the chiefs at the Mole and it would have a very salutary effect.

The resolution was carried.

The "Frontier Gandhi" was then requested to say a few words and he said that Indians had come in contact with the Britishers for many years past and yet they had not learnt their characteristics. The North-West Province man were more shrewd than the Indians and in a few years they had learnt the character of the Britishers well. They should never believe in the British propaganda as it was done for ulterior purpose. In his province men, women and even children had vowed to throw off the shackles of slavery, and they were called Khudai Khidmatgar. They observed no caste or creed as all those who believed in the independence of the country joined that body.

Resolutions on the demands of the peoples of the Indian States were also passed. (Full text of this resolution will be published in tomorrow's issue of "The Chronicle." After this Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the Conference.

Pandit Malaviyaji then congratulated the Indian States' people for hoiding the Conference and wished them all success. He urged them not to lose patience in case they did not get what they wanted and reminded them that the Indian National Congress had to agitate for forty-two years before they got this result.

The Conference then adjourned till Thursday at 8 p.m.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

AN Auditors' Firm in Bombay has vacancies for G.D.A. Articled Clerks. Apply for terms to Box No. 990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5219

WANTED for Life Department of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., an ORGANIZER for C. I. and Rajputana. Persons possessing previous experience and in a position to secure good connections will please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A 3117

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE (with Chemistry and Physics) as teacher in Govindji Tulsidas Girls' High School, Rajkot. Pay 60—5—75. Apply with testimonials to D. B. SHUKLA, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, RAJKOT.
A R5217

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—3rd Floor in 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at 35/37, Ratan House, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R5201

TO LET—Small and big PLOTS of vacant land, bordering on Sion between the G.I.P. Rly. track and the Old Agra Road, suitable for industrial concerns, are to be let or sold. Apply to the MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla.
C 3112

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—Following 1931 MODEL CARS, recently purchased for H. H.'s marriage occasion. Used not more than 15 days. Open for inspection at the State Garage. One Wippet Sedan 4-cy., cost Rs. 3685; One Chevrolet Sedan 6-Cy., cost Rs. 3639; One Chevrolet De Lux. Tourer, cost Rs. 3147; Thirteen Chevrolet Tourer, cost Rs. 2926; Four Chevrolet Bus 15-Passenger, cost Rs. 3155; Three Chevrolet Truck Open Body cost Rs. 2955. Apply RAJKHARCH UPRI, BHAVNAGAR.
JA 3114

For Sale.

FOR SALE—300 empty tin lined deal-wood cases in good condition. Size 32 inches by 25 inches. Can be seen at 22, Rampart Row, Fort.
T R5207

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

SEA-SHELL or SHUNK, LUCKY-RIGHT side. Agree nine stars. No sickness. Giving child happiness, succeed in court. Flourish business. All kinds of happiness. Rs. 50—500 PONCHAJI WIMBRIDGE, Grant Road.
P R5197

Matrimonial

WANTED—An exceptionally fair complexioned (matching Europeans) and good featured Bengali Brahmin girl, for marriage with a Bengali (bachelor) doctor practising in Lucknow, besides having independent income from properties and employment. No dowries will be accepted. Poverty will be no bar, but guardians of dark complexioned girls need not write. Particulars on enquiry from Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5208

Educational

AN EDUCATED LADY with thorough training in Indian Music is willing to coach Children and Ladies in Music. Apply SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC' Bombay 4.
E R5205

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Registered Office, Old No. 73, New No. 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1931, at 5 P. M. (S.T.) for the purpose of ratifying and sanctioning the Agreement entered into by the Liquidators on the Company's behalf to lease the Company's godowns and the open land to the east thereof, measuring about 1,000 square yards or thereabouts to be ascertained more particularly on actual measurements before the execution of the formal lease situated on the East side of the Tardeo Road to Messrs. R. J. MISTRY & CO., Mubarak Manzir, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or their successors or assigns for a period of 3 years certain from 15th June, 1931 for being used by them for their proposed Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at the monthly rent of Rs. 300 (Rupees Three Hundred) and that, if a Resolution ratifying and sanctioning the said Agreement be passed at the said Meeting a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's Members will be held at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 27th June instant at the said Registered Office for the purpose of confirming the said Resolution.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1931.
TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS,
Two of the Liquidators.
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
3091.

COORG SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 50 tons Milwa chilta and 15 tons Basola bukni. Delivery will be made at the Fraserpet Koti, early in August. Tenders should reach this Office on or before 1st July, 1931, and will be opened on July 2nd. For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, COORG, MERCARA.
Chief Forest Office, Coorg,
Mercara, the 4th June, 1931.
3124

Public Notices

ISMAIL COLLEGE, ANDHERI.
(Post Jogeshwari), B.B. & C.I. Ry.

THE COLLEGE RE-OPENS on the 20th June, 1931, after the summer Vacation and members of all communities are eligible to admission. Students can be admitted to the following classes:—

F. Y. A. with Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic as Second Language, Inter Arts., Inter Science (A Group) and Junior B.A. PASS (English, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, Urdu, Mathematics, Philosophy, History and Economics). HONOURS (English, Arabic and Persian, History and Economics) The Senior B.A. Class and Inter Science (B Group) will be opened next year.

The Colleges fees per term are: Tuition Rs. 75, Gymkhana Rs. 5, and Magazine Re. 1. In addition to these Examination fee Re. 1 and Library Caution money Rs. 5.

Accommodation both in the Classes and the Hostel is limited. The admission form can be obtained from the College Office and must reach the Principal on or before the 18th June.

There is no printed form of application for Hostel accommodation. It must reach the Superintendent on or before the 18th June with a sum of Rs. 5 as an advance.
M. B. REHMAN.
Principal.
Ismail College,
Andheri, 9th June, 1931.
3132

NOTICE

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, strong in Persian and Urdu Languages as Assistant Teacher in V. J. High School, Pandharpur. Applicants should send in their applications immediately stating their age, caste, qualifications and experience, etc. with least salary expected.
(Sd.) V. B. YADGIRI
Chief Officer.
Municipality, Pandharpur.
Municipal Office.
Dated, 9th June, 1931.
3130

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayajiganj, Baroda on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December 1930.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Hiralal M. Shah and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th June, 1931 to 27th June, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board
N. PURSHOTAM AND Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Baroda, 21st May, 1931.
3125

NOTICE

Post — STENOGRAPHER.
Salary — Upto Rs. 900/- according to qualifications. Must be graduate in English and speed 180 to 200 words a minute. An Indian with Hindi Qualifications will be preferred.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
3100

Amusements.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK.

MADANS SCREEN-MARVEL OF DISTINCTION
SHOWING THE SPLENDOUR OF THE ORIENT

DRAWING RECORD AUDIENCE DAILY TO WITNESS
ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING & ALL-DANCING
HINDI DRAMA (IN 12 REELS)

SHIRIN-FARHAD

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THE AGES WITH HEART-RENDING SONGS OF
HIGH IDEALS GLOWING WITH ANCIENT POMP

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The beautiful KAJJAN BAI, the "Nightingale" of Bengal. with A TALKIE-COMEDY
"MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE" Featuring MOHAN & Miss. SHARIFA
SHOWS DAILY 6-15 & 10 P.M.
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THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P.M.
MOROCCO
Featuring
MARLENE DIETRICH, GARY COOPER, ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Thrillingly Magnificent Picture.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Riot of Laughs
JACK OAKIE
IN
THE SOCIAL LION
The gayest gale of laughs You've ever had

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Fantastic Masterpiece
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
Featuring
LON CHANEY, MARY PHILBIN
Talking, Singing and Colour.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1334 of 1929.

MADANGOPAL KISSONLAL ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
SAGARMAL RAMPRASAD & Ors. ..... Defendants.

To
NAVALRAM RAMPRASAD
and
RAMDEV RAMPAL,
Defendants 3 and 4, residing at Beawar.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from the Defendants Rs. 2,429/- and interest and costs of this suit. The Court has fixed 25th day of June, 1931, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1931
THAKORERDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3129

PATHE CINEMA 4, 6-30 & 10
SPECIAL MID—WEEK CHANGE.
MORTON DOWNEY
Broadway's Golden Voiced Tenor
IN
MOTHER'S BOY
A Picture Packed with Drama, Love, Song, Romance And Irresistable Appeal.
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING
ALSO
Two Reel Comedy—Pathe Gazette.

KRISHNA TONE'S ALL TALKING, SINGING DRAMA
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK—
The WIFE
The charm of the sweet voice, the magic of the beauteous face, and the stirring dialogues with exciting events go to make "The Wife" the best Indian Talkie.
Daily three Shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.
AT GLOBE TALKIES

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—

Unserviceable stores such as waste-not taps, Bombay lamps, copper pipes, cocks, brass nipples, reflector, baths, etc.

On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road:—

Unserviceable stores such as W. I. and C. I. scrap, motor lamps and solid tyres, leather scrap, cart tyres, canvas hose, E. wire, brass bearings, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot:—

Unserviceable stores such as kerosine and other oil tins, pow[illegible]rus, showels, iron and steel arti[illegible] empty drums, pick-axes, hos[illegible] and motor accessories, tanks, [illegible] engineering stores, pipes a[illegible]gs, barrels, hose, wheels, r[illegible] leather scrap, cycles, la[illegible] E. wire and globes, ty[illegible]cnine, tubes and [illegible]luminium lead [illegible] etc.

[illegible]cent. will be [illegible]
CO.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT.
KEN MAYNARD
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
ALL-TALKING—ALL-SINGING
A Carl Laemmle Special
Songs that bring tears to the Eyes Horse riding that will take you out of your seat. A sword fight—one MAN against 50—that will thrill you for weeks.
A HORSE THAT IS ALMOST HUMAN TARZAN
No talking picture yet screened has produced so many thrills.
Don't Miss
KEN MAYNARD
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
NEXT WEEK
AT
PATHE CINEMA

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 10.
In full-Bales.—
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	100	317,366
Central India	284	322,091
Barsi and Nagar	39	164,678
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	83,254
Berar	106	571,174
Central Provinces	171	364,979
Total Omras	700	1,824,042
Dholera	4,807	228,892
N.-W. Provinces	...	89,756
Rajputana	135	44,967
Sind-Punjab	...	114,954
Broach	...	294,193
Coompta & Dharwar	1	70,247
Westerns-Northerns	342	33,823
Cocoanada	...	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	906	31,610
Persian	...	399
American	...	81,209
Egyptian and African Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	321
Total	7,837	3,076,174

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 10.
In full-Bales.—
1st Sept. to 4th June.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	947	524,675
Japan & China	4,405	1,498,293
Coast Ports	..	19,193
Up-country by Rail	...	169,143
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	26,772
Total	5,352	2,238,076

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

B C Rate Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 16th June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 July 15th August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 15th August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 7/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/2 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/16 10th
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 9th
London/Italy 92.95 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 8th instant. £4-4-11 1/4 9th instant.
Silver London Read y12 3/8 8th inst. 12 5/16 9th inst.
Silvtr London Forward 12 3/8 8th inst. 12 5/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/8 8th inst. 26 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 p.c. 8th inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/16 p.c. 8th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 9th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly India and China sold. Bears covering. Buyers satisfied. America came in after fixing

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 59/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-56 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1924-87 Rs. 88/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/6.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1957 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4
Forward Rates: 17th June Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/14
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 10.

3 months Discounts 2 3/32 p.c.
6 months Discounts 2 5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2½ p.c.
Call money 3 1/2 p.c.
One month 4 p.c.
Three months 4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, June 9.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 33/6 Highest Rs. 33/14/3 Closing Rs. 33/12.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/9 Highest Rs. 30/14 Closing Rs. 30/12.

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Cures Radically
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IN BOMBAY
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For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 annas Stamps.

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TO ADVERTISE
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BOMBAY SAMACHAR
A SHORT ADVERTISEMENT
IN THE
BOMBAY SAMACHAR
ALWAYS BRINGS
A RUSH OF REPLIES.

APPLICANT—Sepoy, I have read this Advertisement in the Samachar. Whom do I apply.

SEPOY—"THERE"

EVILS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

"Do No Suspect Loyalty Of The Masses"

A PLEA FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

The Faridpur District Muslim Conference held its annual session on the 28th, 29th and 30th May. The President Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhury, Advocate, in the course of his address dwelt upon the following points:—

The question of Bengal should be kept separate from the rest. The commonest source of error is the tendency to apply the facts and reasonings which may be true of one province to the entirely different conditions of another and then trust to street parades, demonstrations and other familiar methods of creating mass deception to accomplish the rest. But what are the facts relating to Bengal,—facts which are ignored by the Muslim leaders of Delhi and U. P. where they are trying to impose separate electorate upon Bengal against the best interests of Muslims themselves.

In Bengal the Hindus are in the majority in only a limited number of districts which have a population of 129 lakhs, while the Muslims are in the majority of over 60 per cent. in districts with a population of 286 lakhs and in a smaller majority in four other districts with a population of 55 lakhs. If every Muslim will vote for a Muslim candidate and every Hindu for a Hindu candidate, as is sometimes assumed in the argument, then the proportion of Muslims to Hindus in the Council will be more than 2:1. Even if it is assumed that the Hindus will capture all the constituencies where the Muslim majority is less than 60 per cent. still the proportion will be 60:40.

Now consider what the alternative mode of election will give you. The Simon Report leaves the Muslims exactly where they were, that is in a hopeless minority. The Government of India Despatch gives you 54 seats in the General Constituencies plus a minority of 10 nominated seats; to the Hindus it gives 46 seats in the General Constituencies plus 12 seats in the special constituencies plus a majority of 10 nominated seats that is 58 to the Muslims and 64 to the Hindus. You may take it that no Government in England will lightly brush aside the recommendations of the Government of India bearing as they do the approval of the Viceroy and the Hindu and Muslim members of his cabinet, unless the two communities by mutual agreement will accept some other arrangement. The discussions in the Round Table Conference gave sufficient indication that the Hindus are not ready to concede an inch more than the recommendations of the Despatch and indeed they attempted to reduce the number of our seats much further. Do not expect too much from our delegates to the Round Table Conference or our politician in high places. Neither in Delhi nor in London they raised a word of protest against the special electorates of zamindars and mahajans and it is notorious that many of them are in open or secret sympathy with the attempt to impose a Second Chamber in Bengal. They are higgling with the Hindus to retain separate electorate at any cost or to accept a division of seats half and half between the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal. The question for you is: Should you threw away all your undoubted advantages which the possession of majorities in 2/3 of the constituencies gives you for the magic word separate electorate? If you are not vigilant and if you fail to assert your rights in time a blunder more colossal than the Lucknow Pact will be perpetrated and the largest Muslim bloc in India will be given over in bondage to the Hindus and Zamindars which will gladden the hearts of Mahasabha and of our own Nawabs and high politicians. Both the Simon Commission and the Government of India have offered you, another alternative; that is you may accept joint electorate for Bengal with the retention of separate electorate and the existing weightage in other provinces. Choose between the alternatives—you may either accept joint electorate without reservation in Bengal with the prospect of being in an overwhelming majority in the immediate and near future; or you shall have to accept the position of a minority for as long a time as I can see. There is no other way by which you can get a real majority in Bengal.

LURE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

The chief attraction of separate electorate for the politicians is that it has made election easy. Circumstances connected with the absence of educated public opinion among the Muslims have converted most of our constituencies to a sort of pocket boroughs for the raiyat. You cannot expect the very people who have profited by the abuse to lend their hands to remove it. Consequently every attempt to organize public opinion among the Muslims has broken down owing to the indifference of politicians and the open and latent hostilities of the moneyed classes. So long as the constituencies will remain unorganized and ill-informed few people will question the competency of big candidates and raise inconvenient questions about their past records or future policies. After the passing of the Tenancy Amendment Act everyone who had voted against the raiyats had been returned to the next council by the very raiyats whom they had injured. If things will continue in this manner, it will not be long before the intelligentzia will be weeded out of politics. The result is reflected in the council, for the last ten years the zamindars acting in alliance with the burcaucracy have virtually installed themselves as the rulers of the province. At the present moment the Presidents, the two Indian Members of the Executive Council, and all the three Ministers are zaminders, and two of them are disqualified proprietors. You are paying princely salaries to men some of whom are not fit to be teachers of primary schools. You form groups and parties to help the chances of office for this and that gentleman. Your whole game of politics may be summed up in one word—competition for office.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

While the politicians are playing politics the country is sinking into deeper and deeper distress. A great economic crisis is passing over the world; the prices of jute, rice, cotton, wheat and indeed of all raw commodities have fallen precipitously, bringing in their wake wide sufferings among the agricultural communities ..... Bengal has been one of the worst sufferers in the crisis. But what has been the contributions of your politicians and Government for the solution of your economic problem? Not once you had a debate on the distress of the country. Your Ministers are fiddling or playing at Darjeeling while the people are starving .....

Do not think that the evils from which we are suffering are the inevitable concomitants of nature and a God of infinite mercy has condemned us to this lot. It is the Government and the institutions of the country which are primarily responsible for our plight. Holland, Denmark, and Ireland are as much agricultural countries as Bengal. They have long since abolished landlordism, have made agriculture a scientific industry and introduced dairy, cattlebreeding, poultry rearing, sugar growing and fruit growing as subsidiary industries of agriculture. A prosperous peasant in Western Europe is better educated and leads a cleaner, healthier and a more refined life than the average zamindars over here. What has been done in Europe may be equally well done in Bengal. But our political classes as long as they will remain under the spell of separate electorate and their whole energies will be spent in intercommunal struggle will take no genuine interest in the welfare of the people.

THE SOLUTION.

You have found out by 10 years of experience what your cherished separate electorate has led you to. Now consider what will happen under the joint electorate. Competition will be keener for the votes of the masses; every expedient method will be employed to win the votes for this or that candidate. Instead of voters raising false communal cries or dugging the voters with money secretly distributed among the punchayets, you will be compelled to woo them by direct appeals to their self interest. You will do it because your Hindu rivals will be certain to do it, for not being in a position to repeat your communal nonsense they will have no other way by which they can win the hearts of the Muslim voters. As the contest will range over wide areas party organization will become all-important for the success in election. All of you whether you are zaminders, pleaders or politicians will have to pool your energies to build up your party organization. I should remind you of the words addressed to the Muslim delegates by the Prime Minister at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference:—

"Do remember this. We sitting here can declare right and hand over to you political powers to see that those rights are enforced and respected. But ultimately it depends upon the intelligence of your people, it depends upon their organization, it depends upon their strength of will, it depends upon the success of their leadership as to whether words become deeds and declaration actions."

No constitution can help you, no safeguard can protect your rights and redress your grievances unless you show your capacity for organization and unless you send your best men to the Council and hold them to their pledges. With joint electorate will come the incentive and the compelling reason for party organization and the adoption of programmes which will appeal to the masses. Be not needlessly apprehensive of the influence of the Hindus. If they gain influence by rendering better services to the masses than you are willing or able to do, then it is a perfectly legitimate influence and all for the good. The question of majority and minority is far less important in the joint than in the separate electorate for whoever will be elected will represent both the Hindus and the Muslims. Whereas in Bengal the majority of voters in 2/3 of the constituencies will be Muslims, a further security will be provided by the fact that no Hindu party can be in the majority which will not have the support of a large number of Muslim Constituencies. If such Hindu party will not be faithful to the Muslims, you may be certain of capturing all the Muslim Constituencies at the very next election. Do not suspect the loyalty of our masses; their hearts are perfectly sound. it is their minds that require a little schooling. Let us not be afraid of shadows but get down to realities. Gird up your loins to fight for cause of the millions, teach them the rights of which they are being desponded every day, show them the way how by organization they may capture the Government and establish their rights to live as freemen, immune from the opression of zemindars, mahajans and traders. If you know how to play your part in politics you can carry both the Hindu and the Muslim masses with you.—"Mussalman."

MYSORE'S BAN ON MR. GIRI

An Explanation

Mr. V. V. Giri wires from Bangalore as follows:

"Regarding the recent prohibitory orders served on me by the District Magistrate, Mysore, I desire to state the following:

"Learning that a deadlock was reached between the Mysore railway workshops staff and the administration on their decision to close Friday work, I telegraphed to the Railway Administration deploring the situation and offering the Union's services in restoring harmony. At the same time I deputed Mr. S. Guruswamy, Assistant Secretary, All-India Railway Men's Federation, to report to me the situation, advise the men to be peoceful and non-violent and resume if work on Friday's was restored, or the Union recognised. Fortunately the Agent received six workers selected by the Union though refusing to receive the General Secretary, and gave a written undertaking withdrawing the orders regarding closure of shops on Friday, and agreed to the consideration of other grievances through the Loco.-Superintendent and arranged for opening the workshops on Saturday (the 6th instant) for eight hours' work.

Acting upon my advice the men were urged to resume work by Mr. Guruswamy and the General Secretary, though the men insisted on immediate recognition of the Union and cancellation of victimisation of members. The workers were restive including the running staff and urged me to see the situation personally and advise, although in deference to the Union they resumed work. Therefore I went to Mysore and a few hours later, a police official informed me of the Mysore Government's desire that I should not address the workers. I told him that as the responsible Union President I had a responsibility to discharge. My intention was to urge the workers to be calm and peaceful and put implicit faith in the Union in the efforts for redressal of grievances. Soon after orders were served prohibiting my addressing public meetings for three months."
—A. P. U

Kasganj Tehsil Conference

(From A Correspondent).
KASGANJ, June 9.

The Kasganj Tehsil Conference will be held on 18 and 19 June at Soron. The site of the Pandal, is last years police firing. Shriyut Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant will preside. Malviyaji and Sardar Kishnsingh are expected to attend the Conference.

Conferences & Exhibition At Saugor

(From A Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, June 8.

The Mahakoshal Provincial Political Conference is holding its session at Saugor on 12th, 13th and 14th inst., under the presidency of Babu Rajendraprashad of Patno. The Provincial Naujawan and Hindustani Seva Dal Conferences open on 13th under the presidency of Sjt. Yusuf Meherali of Bombay, and Lala Shankerlal of Delhi respectively.

The Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan opens on 11th under the presidentship of Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, editor, "Lokmat".

The Provincial Women's and Provincial Peasants and Workers' Conferences meet on 11th and 14th inst. respectively.

Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will remain open from 11th to 14th Attempts are being made to invite All-India leaders who are assembled in Bombay.

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By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5-1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

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Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

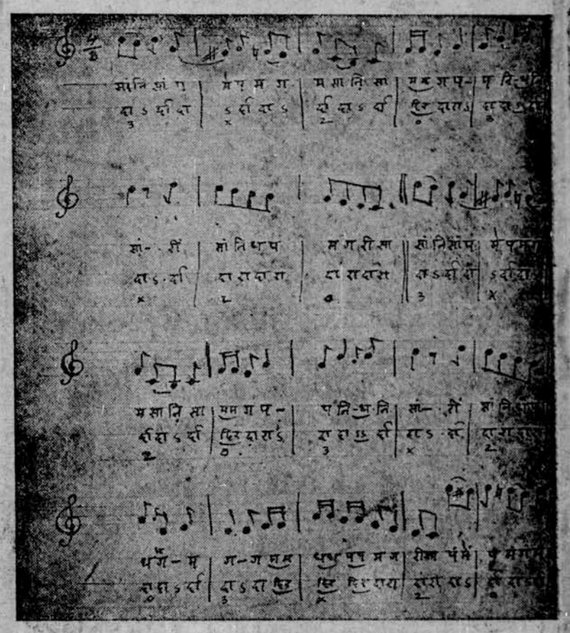
Miss Ikbal playing the role of the villain (as Paishachaka) in "Temple of Tortures" now released at the Vishnu.

From "The Supreme Test" featuring Bachoo and Jena, Surya Production (Bangalore) to run at the West End from this Saturday.

Mr. Khalil in "Songs of Sorrow", Sharadha picture to run from 13th at Vishnu

The Classical "Ashibe Odori" on the Stage.

Tokyo Girls celebrating cherry-blossom time with "Azumu Odori." (Courtesy "Travel Bulletin).

Instrumental Music.

(Part I) Rag-Bihag, Tal-Trital.

Explanation

Raga Bihag belongs to the Bilawal scale. It exists Re and Dha in Aroha (ascent). Its Vadi (Governing note) is Ga and Samvadi (note next in importance to Vadi) is Ni. This Raga is sung between 8 and 10 p.m. A little use of Teevra Ma is also allowed in this Raga.

N.B.—The Indian notation system followed is the same as that of the Kramik Pustak Malika of the Hindustani Sangeeta Paddhati.

MR. ITO, INTERNATIONAL EXPONENT OF TERPISCHORE

Devotes Twenty Years To Dance Reconstruction

To Co-Ordinate The Dance, East And West.

What he believes will be the first attempt to co-ordinate the dance of the Occident with that of the Orient, will be made by Michio Ito, internationally famed exponent of terpischore who arrived in Japan a few days ago with a troupe of twenty dancers from the United States.

Mr. Ito, told "The Japan Times" to-day he had centered his efforts for the last twenty years on trying to attain the most "balanced" form of dancing known to the world.

DANCE UNBALANCED.

"Highly refined forms of dancing exist in many countries, but the progress of every country has been concentrated only on certain lines or phases," Mr. Ito, explained: The noted dancer is a man of about forty, with graying hair, kindly eyes and prominent features.

"In Japan, for instance, the movements of the upper part of the body have been most strikingly developed, while in the West much attention has been placed in developing the movement of the legs." Mr. Ito explained and stated that in either case the dancing was unbalanced.

STRINGS IN TUNE.

"The body is to the dancer what the violin is to the violinist", Mr. Ito continued. "For the violinist to play his best it is necessary that the four strings of his instrument should be tuned. For the dancer there are three things which must be tuned to produce the best results, namely, instinct, emotion and logic."

Mr. Ito declared that by tuning these three strings and by using all of them the perfect form of dancing could be evolved.

The basic difference between Japanese and Western dancing besides such ulterior differences in the movement of the body, lies in the underlying themes from which such dancing is founded, according to the noted dancer.

"The background of Japanese dancing is literature; the background of Western dancing is music," Mr. Ito said: Whichever the case the dance is used as a medium for expressing human thoughts and emotions.

EFFECT IS MORE ABSTRACT.

Western dancing, in this respect, produces a more abstract effect for in the accompanying music the spectator is entirely left to "imagine" what it interprets, while in literature the effect is concrete and definite as the description is given by word of mouth, according to Mr. Ito.

"During my dance recitals on the Continent and in the United States I have had the interesting opportunity of seeing my dances create different impressions on the spectators", he said. This is due, he fell, to the trend of mind of the spectators, the connotations which certain movements of the dance had on the spectators and to the varying response of the audience to the accompanying music.

MUSIC UNITED TO DANCE.

Mr. Ito has shown keen interest in Javanese, Indian and Tibetan dances, besides the more conventional dances of Europe, the United States and Japan. In studying the dance which was in existence in Tibet six thousand years ago, Mr. Ito said there were traces of

Dressed For "Miyako Odori", The Cherry Dance.

a surprisingly high form of dancing, and the people had knowledge and understanding of the essence of that art.

Reverting to the foundations on which dancing is built, namely, instinct, emotion and logic, Mr. Ito interestingly traced how the primitive dance which had only instinct and emotion as their base had evolved into the artistic dances of the present day through the application of logic. According to Mr. Ito the dance and music are almost inseparably bound together.

GROWTH OF LOGIC.

In the beginning the savage expressed his feelings by crude and simple movements of his body, such as by jumping and by brandishing the arms and in emitting guttural sounds, Mr. Ito explained. But as time passed and as the savage slowly began to become intelligent his idea of creating effects took on a more logical turn. He learned how to produce strong physical effects without the use of violent action and of creating impressive sound effects without resorting to shouting or in beating crude instruments. The result of that primitive physical expression has led up in one case to the present form of graceful, lucid dancing and in the other case to the invention of the pentatonic and diatonic scales from which powerful structures of music have been reared and rendered by the modern, large but responsive orchestra, bidding to the every fancy of the emotions," Mr. Ito said.

ONLY THE THRESHOLD.

"But progressive as we have been in developing the dance and music we have only entered the threshold of Art in its purest form," he smiled, ending the interview.

After a six weeks' tour of Japan Mr. Ito intends to return to the United States where he has been engaged as instructor of dancing at the University of Southern California.

Michio Ito left Japan twenty years ago to study dancing in Germany and in England before crossing over to the United States. While in Germany he took lessons under the famed Swiss dancer, Jacques Dalcroze, and later evolved and developed his own method of dancing. Among some of the highlights of his career have been his appearance before European royalties, including Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and before three presidents of the United States, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge.—"Japan Times."

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and cutlure, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

—:o:—

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Standards Of Appreciation

The stage has been, says an American critic recognised by experienced men of the theatre as its "own morst enemy. Because a certain number of irresponsible persons are continually creeping into the business, needlessly objectionable elements get into stage entertainments. Some of the men, who are helping to make the theatre a place of offence to persons of sensibility don't know any better. They need to pe told." And now, the League of New York Theatres has decided to tell those responsible for stage entertainments when they are being objectionable. Along with the supervising work of the advisers of the League, a "play-viewing committee" composed of one actor one dramatist, one manager and four persons from the public known for their responsible and informed interest in theatre would also report regularly about the theatreland.

The diffused fervour with which most of our intellectuals are accustomed to hail every novelty in theatreland indicate the class of "men who are helping to make the theatre a place of offense to persons of sensibility." They certainly "don't know any better" than those irresponsible persons who, deliberately foster objectionable elements into stage entertainments. They need, decidedly, to be told. The standards of dramatic efficiency and technical execution, obviously, cannot improve so long as our standards of appreciation remain undefined, insincere and uninformed. The theatre for tomorrow could be built only by intelligent aspiration by efficient theatre-knowledge, not by verbal enthusiasm or exuberance.

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Instrumental Music.

Instrumental music in India, has by no means, received the systematic attention it deserves. Neither the variety of Indian instrumental music nor the artistic possibilities inherent in that variety could secure hitherto the systematic research essential for its advancement and growth.

The notations published on this page are an attempt to lead popular attention towards the importance and inherent value of instrumental music. The attention may well begin with the beginning. The notations are meant as a preliminary to higher studies and research. The composer is a reputed exponent of Indian music. He would certainly, welcome suggestions from all interested in Indian music, suggestions that would tend to make lis educative attempt practically helpful.

The New Russian Theatre

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Supersedes The Church

"The Orient," May, Edited By H. D. Sethna, Bombay. As. 12. Illustrated.

The current number of "The Orient" traces the growth of "The Bengali Novel." "Readings in the Upanishads," by Syt. N. K. Gupta and "The Attitude of Science" by Mr. B. J. Israel are, apparently, articles of popular interest. But the article on "The Russian Drama", written by Mr. H. D. Sethna, is, obviously, of particular interest to the readers of this page. Mr. Sethna has, with admirable brevity, outlined the development of the Russian theatre. It would appear that Mr. Sethna has not grasped clearly the spirit behind the emergence of the new theatre in Russia. He thinks that the revolution "from the spiritual point of view," carries "no significant value, there is profound drama in the experiment." Can there be "profound drama" without "significant" "spiritual" value? Mr. Sethna answers himself the question. The content of art which he observes, "provided amusement and sensuous satisfaction was to be recasted and utilised to express what is paramount to the people, the meaning of inner comradeship in the nation. Classical drama like Antoigone, or fantasy like Cindrella, were remodelled to bring to light the socialistic idea of the brotherhood of man—an idea which the Church had sought to spread in its own terms. Thus, as one of the cleverest interpreters of Russian ideals has put it, "the Russian Theatre is a medium for the redemption of man from evil, and for the attainment of the ultimate good of society. It is a medium perhaps greater than the Church. It may probably supersede it."

That is the spirit behind the new theatre in Russia. The declaration is unequivocal. The Russian theatre is to be effectively employed as a regenerative dynamic medium "for the attainment of the ultimate good of society." If there are thinkers in India, thinkers who have the courage to probe realities, they should lead, as Mr. R. Gardiner, a shrewd observer of Indian tendencies of thought, not towards excitement by "self-conscious verbal idealism but the expression of a profound and living impulse stirring in the blood of men an impulse of the spirit realised in physical activity in the transformation and creation of physical things." May one hope that Mr. Sethna's journal would lead the departure from "self-conscious verbal idealism" to the "impulse of the spirit realised in physical activity?"

K. H. V.

Max Reinhardt In Munich.

In addition to the Wagner and Mozart festival plays in July and August, to be followed by a Richard Strauss and Hans Pfitzner week, Max Reinhardt and the Vienna Burg Theatre will give guest performances. From the middle to the end of May there wil be offerings of contemporaneous music.

'School Of Indian Music

—:o:—

The School of Indian Music will begin its new sessions with an enlarged staff. Lady teachers have been engaged to conduct ladies' classes. From the 15th June morning classes will also be held for those that cannot attend evening classes. The management proposes to hold concerts every Saturday evening at 5 p.m. in which students and the staff will take part, and occasionally outsiders will also be invited. All these concerts will be open to public. In addition to these concerts a series of lectures and demonstations will be arranged, on different subjects connected with music and dancing. The Nutan Garba Mandal, will hold its classes twice a week in the School Hall, and ladies from all communities are welcomed to join the classes.

THE DIRECTOR'S REAL VALUE

Lends Distinction

Direction becomes more essential in direct ratio to the inferiority of the actors, but the director's real value demonstrates itself when he has in his hands a good play and a good cast of people.

"Capable direction can lend distinction to a mediocre vehicle," assents Archainbaud, "when imagination, teachnical skill and originality are brought to bear on it. But when it is necessary to confine one's attention to actors who lack experience and understanding, there is no time for the finer touches.

Picture production to-day finds capable and intelligent actors per larger and more important details of his production."

Archainbaud, whose father directed some of the first pictures ever produced in France, can recall that state of the industry when the actors, so-called, had to be directed by manual labor. Then the function of the director was to see that the production was no worse than it was possible to make it. To-day his function transcends that limited scope as much as a Ziegfield revue surpasses a Punch and Judy anow.—"Los Angeles Times."

COMPETITION IN QUANTITY, NOT IN QUALITY.

The Good-For-Nothing Films

Enormous Wastage Of Resources

(By P. M. Govindan.)

Young Japanese girl representing a character in the classic "Ashibe Odori".

I would like to suggest to all those who are interested in the progress of Film Industry in India that if they really desire to see the standard of Indian films raised, they should, out of patriotic motives, cease to patronise such Indian films that do not justify their existence from the point of view of photography, scenery, story, acting and language.

The racial prejudices of a big section of our people go to the rescue of good-for-nothing films, and these take courage, increase and multiply. Good or bad, the Nationalist in his eagerness to help the Film Industry here patronises these, and the Film Companies take advantage of the leniency of the public. For a long time, I have been witnessing Indian films purely out of patriotic motives; and I feel sure that there are hundreds and thousands of people like me, who do likewise. In spite of the great encouragement given to our Film Industry, we do not find a good number of high class films forthcoming. What is the reason?

Those who are responsible for the production of our films take undue advantage of the swadeshi spirit of our countrymen, and they do not mind what stuff they produce so long as their pockets are full. Competitive spirit with regard to the quality of films does not exist here as many of our Film Companies are more or less of the same type. Right criticism is not welcomed by these people and they ignore the great fact that it is on the basis of constructive criticism that films in western countries are made.

The public while they pay have a right to expect good films, and if we are really earnest about this affair, we should see that unworthy films have no existence here. Now the time has come when public should take a greater interest in the matter of what sort of films they ought to have. If we leave this matter entirely to the whims and fancies of those Film Companies who care more for money than for the perfecting of their films, who do not see that production of high class films though it might be costly would bring them greater profit in the long run, our films would bring discredit to our country. I feel awfully ashamed even to imagine what foreign countries would think of our productions.

While it is essential that all those who are interested in Indian films should endeavour to push good ones—but there are only few such—to the front, it is equally necessary to create what I would like to term "cinema-mindedness" in this country, by which the public should be able to discriminate good films from those that are bad, and if we cease to give our support to bad films, the producers would take pains to make only good ones, and if the public serve the cause of Indian films by their helpful criticisms, and if they as well as the Film Companies take an abiding interest in this affair and consider seriously even minor defects in protography, acting and story, ere long India would be able to compete successfully with foreign nations in this matter

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

—:o:—

Talkie Studios In Bangalore And Kolhapur

PRABHAT-TALKIES:—

Mr. Shantaram of Prabhat Film Co., (Kolhapur) has already taken up the work of erecting a pukka complete glass-structured Studio for the production of Talkies. And "Audio-Camex" (Double System) recording machine will be used. It is regarded as the most popular sound recording medium in America and England. The first All-Talkie, All-Singing, and All-Dancing picture will be "Draupati" the "Jewel of Mahabharat" from the ancient Hindu Mythology, is expected to be released in Bombay about the end of August. In the meanwhile Prabhat's Socio-historical picture, "Zoolum" which is nearing completion, featuring Jaya and Vijaya of "Gopal Krishna" fame, will be released at Majestic next month.

SURYA-TALKIE:—

Mr. Nanubhai R. Desai, is now in Bombay for making the necessary arrangements for the production of Talkie at Bangalore. The Garba Sisters, the dancers, i.e., Rosaline and Vilma have already been engaged to work in a few silent pictures and to work in the Talkies. In the meanwhile, their latest picture "The Supreme Test" will be released from the 13th at the West End.

MR. NANUBHAI B. DESAI:—

Mr. N. B. Desai is said to have purchased the old Saroj Studio about a fortnight back and now he is busy with his first picture of Muslim Romance with Mr. Jain Babu, Mr. Prabha Shankar and Miss Mumtaz.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To-day (Thursday) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Subhash Bose, Smt. Sarojini Naidu, and other leaders will speak publicly on "Present Situation" at 9 p.m. in Upanagar Camp, Godbunder Road, Vile Parle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

S. S. Mantua with English mails of May 23, due 6 a.m.
Results of First LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

S. S. "Cathay" with the homeward?

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China, per S. S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant.

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BABU R. CHATTERJEE'S LECTURE.

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor "Modern Review" and President of All-India States Peoples Conference will deliver a public lecture at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant in the Prarmana Samaj mandir on "Brahmo Samaj and National Reconstruction."

SJT. BOSE AT GHATGOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Youth League, there will be a public meeting today, Thurday, at Ghatkopar when Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose will address the meeting, at Rastriya Kanyashala at 7-45 a.m. (S.T.).

—:o:—

HINDU GYMNASIUM, MATUNGA.

The Dattatraya Weight-lifting contest will be publicly held as usual under the auspices of "The Hindu Gymnasium, Matunga," opposite King's Circle, on Sunday (14th inst.) at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. (I) will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

SWADESHI MARKET.

The opening ceremony of the New Gandhi Gully will be performed by Sjt. Sen Gupta to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Therefore merchants of the Gully are requested to arrange their shops.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 6th inst the total mortality 443 was 10 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 23rd week of 1930 when the mortality was 559 and death rate 22.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 533 and death rate 21.4.

LEADERS ADDRESSES AT C. P. TANK.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) at Sukhanand Jain Dharmshala near C. P. Tank, when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose, K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Srimati Gangaben Patel and Srimati Munshi.

Chandar Bose, and other all Indian leaders will address the meeting. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Arrangements for loud speakers have been made, and front rows will be reserved for ladies.

C. J. HALL REFUSED

For Gandhiji's Address Before Parsis!

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha had applied on the 5th instant for the use of the C. J. Hall on the 10th, 11th or 12th instant for an address by Gandhiji and other leaders now in Bombay. The Hall was not booked for any of these days. The deposit was lodged. To-day, the permission is refused without assigning any reason. The proceeds were intended for "Avari Fund", as monthly emoluments are sent to his widowed mother. Why is the use of the Hall refused for a Parsi Meeting?

Is Frontier Medal Discontinued

LONDON, June 9.

Lieut.-Col. Howard Bury asked if the Second Essex Regiment (which is in active service in Kajuri Plain since last autumn) had been officially informed that they would not receive Frontier Medal as the Government were unable to afford it. Mr. Benn replied he had no such information and asked for the facts on which the statement was based. Mr. Bury rejoined that the statement was made by Commander-in-Chief while inspecting the batalion.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. A. EXAM.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the examination for the degree of B.A. of the University of Bombay held in April:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

D S Phatak, D L Upadhyaya, D B Anklesaria, S M C Pinto, M F Kanga, P P Pavri, B N Adarkar, M N Heble, T M Joshi, P A Mehta, A C Ambedkar, C V Bhatt, V G Pradhan, G H Thakore, D M Hatvalne, K S Pathak, T D Purandare, M P Mushrif, B A Cnaugule, C H Shaikh, R D Goknale, K D Naniwadekar, V R Ranade, K D Dholakia, G M Panchang.

SECOND CLASS.

R M Dave, M V Falnikar, N D Patel, M S Patwardhan (exempted from Compulsory English); O N De Mello, J D'Lyma; M B Mulla; P B Paymaster, P J Vachha; A R Athaide; A Ferreira; M E Ferreira; A A Shete; M B Chitnis; N S Shirodkar; R N Vakil; S B Kadkol; P M Abhyankar; S K Athavale; N K Banbhania; M K Bhundia; E P Coelho; B M Desai; V V Dewpolkar; V W Dukle; C G Ghotu; D M Kapadia; G M Kodolikar; D S Mungekar; M M Nerurkar; G K Palande; A G Panashikar; S C Patel; R S Patkar; N K Sohoni; M O Trivedi; M M Vijayakar; N D Wakhis; N V Pandit; J B Vyas; A B Munshi; E L Lokhandwala; I. Coutinho; R J Errunza; J F Mehta B M Mulgaonkar; M P Nunes; M A Patel; M M Telang; B B Ichaporia; P C Kapadia, S P Patel; J J Ashar; H F Bana; R M Bhagwat; P L Bhandari; A T Butterfield; T Curian; N H Desai; R N Desai; D V Dixit; B G Jagtdar; S C Javeri; P J Jeejeebhoy; M K Joshi; S Kapur; S R Karnad; T S Kerawalla; V R Kewairamani; V G Khare; H V Kirtane; V K Mohendale; A R Mehta, V M Mehta K C Mohile; R A Mundkur; S M Munshi; B V Nadkarni; N T Nanavati; B P Pendse; S K Rahator; P S Rege; W Rebeiro; S A Sakhalakar; A A R Shaikh; S V. Shitut; B K Sonar; V N Talpade; M T Thadani; R J Thakar; P R Thakre; S I Vakil; K R Wazkar; I C Bhatt; H J Muljiani; V G Sejpal; A Chikhalikar; S R Gothivrekar; G D Phadke; S R Joshi; H D. R. Noronha; D E Wadia; J R Dani; L V Agnihotri; P D Chandratre; H V Deshpande; B V Gulavani; V H Nagarhalli; C B Palnikar; B S Pendse; M R Pinge; S D Vader; D R Atlekar; N V Bhatavadekar; A M Deshpande; V K Dingre; G R Dongre; D R Kulkarni; V M Ponkshe; Y B Yaragal; K D Apte; S V Limaye; R M Rishi; K A Chaugule; G R Gujar; R C. Bharucha; A W Hakim; N G Moulvi; M H A Shaikh; S D Jeste; B V Kakade; R G Thakar; K D Bapat; D B Dadawala; M V Damle P V Deodhar; M K Desai; M V Deshpande; D G Gatne, G G Gokhale; K U Kulkarni; S H Tambe; B R Thakor; M K Vora; S A Dharigauda; B B Pattani; S D Sansare; A A Wadparekh; K B Kelkar; D M Pinge; S M Mehta; M V Sathye; U K Kanitkar; B K Patel; B O Shah; S K Dave; C L Pujara; N K Trivedi; R C Tripathi; V J Choksi; M S Bhatt; H M Bhatt; J C Desai; M N Doshi; D N Gosalia; G B Oza; R M Parikh; G D Patel; P B Patwari; S M Shah; M N Trivedi; A G Vazir; C N Patel; N B Puranik; S T Gandhi; V H Avashia; R J Ghelani; M J Joshipura; B D Kavi; C J Trivedi; V M Trivedi; N K Jangle; R C Shah; H R Ajmera; G K Bedarkar; C D Desai; N C Desai; A S Patel; K P Shah; N K Desai; M S Parmar; S G Dev; V B Wakade; Y S Janawadkar; R G Kulkarni; K N Mangalvedkar; M M Shirkol; G S Calagali; S S Hukeri; P R Kamat; V G Vaidya; M N Bhat; K V Kalghatgi; B S Mathad; N K Shirthatti; H C Angadi; G P Dharwarkar; S H Doddamani; R S Hegde; A M Kazi; B S Nadkarni, A D Patil, S M Peerzada, B R Aparanji, R B Kundgolkar, N A Salgar, T J Thakur, S M Irani, P R Khilnani, S P Kotamraj, P G H K Suhrawardy, D K Thadhani, M H Vaswani, K T Daryanani, A K Jiandani,

PASS.

K N Bhandarkar; D A Gole; M H Pandya; Lanibai K. Vijayakar; Freny F Asha; P S Bhiwandiwala; D R Bilimoria; H G Merchant; Elvira O. Amaral; Nora M. Tellis; Sabar J. Bamboat; V V Desai; Violet D'Monte; Gul A Avasia; C J Batliboi; Tehmi J. Birdy; Naja M. Bulsara; Tehmi K. Daruvala; Hira A. Dastur; N K Dubash; Vidya M. Kapadia; P P Khergamwala; N F Mehta; Khorshed T. Mistry; Mehra M. Mistry; M M Sethna; V B Sheth; B D Solomon; Gai J. Udwadia; Hilla K. Wadia; M R Wadia; J M Ferreira; P C Pereira; B D Deshmukh; A V Ekbote; M R Karkar; K A Limaye; Manu R. Medak; D V Patankar; D C Desai; Madhurika D. Nanavati; Pushpa C. Parikh; Z U Mohammad; S M Kapadia; G S Phadke; D H Sukhla; M K Pradhan; G S Kabnurkar; D R Sanjana; V R Savant; J K Shroff; G M Adur; M S Awan; S D Barve; N T Bhende; S M Dalal; B L Desai; R M Desai; G V Deshpande; Y A Gole; N B Goray; M M Jayakar; P S Joglekar; J F Kapadia; S M Kasbekar; D F Keeka; Goolbanu C. Kerrawalla; V S Kharkar; S B Kher; R V Laghate; S N Lal, G J Mane; R B Maner'kar; A S Marwadi; Paetikayil M. Mathai; A M A Q Qazi; I M Rawat; G O Ruparelia; M J Sethna; A Q Shanghavi; J R Shroff; V G Tambwekar; R S Vaidya; S V Vaidya; D D Yennemadi; V K Abhyankar; Nancy M. Arsiwala; K H Avarsakar; J E Baria; S T Bhansali; S R Bharne; F R Bilimoria; F A Buhariwala; M M Colaco; D Creado; G DaCunha; J H Dalal; M C Dalal; K C Daruwalla; V V Dave; H S Desai; M L Desai; M R Desai; P M Desai; T D Desai; Taramati M Desai; Vimla B Desai; Hilla B Dhalla; P A Dookandar; J R D'Sa; G S Gadkari; V T Gambhirwala; N E Gandhi; A A Golandaz; B L Jadhav; R B Jayakar; N B Jeejeebhoy; S V Joshi; J H Khabaria; S V Kharvandikar; U B Kulkarni; V G Kulkarni; S A Latkar; R P Mascarenhas; S C Master; D B Mayekar; B D Mehta; C H Mehta; E S Mehta; J N Mehta; N D Mehta; R H Mehta; F F Menezes; A G Modi; H K Naik; D P Nanavati; E C Noronha; J N Padgaonkar; B V. Pakvasa; N B Pancholi; P D Pandya; J S Parakh; R G Paranjape; C P Parikh; J C Parikh; E J Patel; V A Patel; U A Pathan; Vasanti B. Patkar; S . Patwardhan; A Pereira; V L Pitkar; N M Robertson; K P Sanghavi; V M Senjit; Jasumati Setalvad; J N Seth; H V Shah; S A Shah; A M J Shaikh; R H Shanghavi; B G Sheth; L S Sheth; A A Silveira; B R Sindhakar; T B Thakar; T D Thakkar; H C Thakore; S N Thakur; D K Thatte; V A Trilokekar; Y N Vagh; G G Vinod; D M Vyas; W V Wagh; K D Bhatt; S N Ghag, S S Patkar; C P Shah; M V Kalelkar; V G Mavlankar; M G Bhagat; H J Dastur; G M Merchant; H V Nunes; P R Anjaria; P G Goraksh; P D Gupte; P N Sukheswala; A K S A Syed; M B Karajagi; V T Pappu; V V Mulgund; Krishna Phansalkar; H M Shukla; S A G Dajedar; M I I Naregal; Frenny F. Vakil; Manorama G. Bhave; B G Gokhale; N K Joshi; N T Pandit; R G Phadke; G V Saraf; Indira Bhajekar; V G Dharap; V G Kher; P S Kulkarni; C B Lahoti; P A Merchant; S V Nakhate; G H Patil; S K Sabnis; B M Sathe; K M Shilahar; M G Utgikar; C B Hiremath; G N Lakkimar; B T Shetti; V G Bhagwat; Kusum N. Bhat; G B Joshi; B Y Deshpande; D B Kokane; V K Paranjpe; S G Shrotriya; R G Tidke; R F Patil; B S Patil; A H K Syed; M Abdul Rashid; A M U Killedar; S N Mokashi; Abdul-Qaiyum; L V Bandivadekar; M T Chati; R K Ghickerur; B S Diwate; B Ferozeshah; V V Gadgil; K P Karnik; G T Kharvandikar; M L Kulkarni; S T Malgatti; P G Pal; M V Pandit; Y V Rajeshwar Rao; A A Shaikh; N M P Shaikh; V D Abhyankar; R N Achyut; R D Ambedkar; V S Andhari; D G Bapat; G D Bhagvat; B G Bhansali; K B Bulsara; B B Chaudhari; L R Das; Y R Desai; D G Deshmukh; P P Deshmukh; V H Deshmukh; S S Deshpande; D B Dhande; M S Dhavle; S H Ghorpade; P S Gojanur; R T Gujar; M V Gujarathi; G T Jadhav; K B Joshi; V G Joshi; M R Karandikar; K S Karve; S A Kavathekar; N L Khadilkar; S C Khare; K R Kudkar; G G Kulkarni; K M Kulkarni; N B Kulkarni; V B Kulkarni, V K Lagu, D V Lokhande; R K Mannur; G S Marathe; J D Mehta; N T Mehta; K B Menavlikar; N F Mhaske, V G Mohile; B D Mujawar; A S Murgudkar, D A Naik; S S Nejoor; V V Nerurkar; G C Oza; R D Palsodkar; B SS Pangi; K D Patel; N D Patil; P S Patil; D S Phanse V G Prabhu, V M Ponda; D N Rajwade; V B Salgarwar; R G Sambre; V E Sarode; R V Shahane; N A A Shaikh; B F Shiggaon; M K Shinde; A J Sonone; N P Sukerkar; J V Talcherkar; S B Telang; R S Thipse, V R Thakar; S S Upadhye; D B Vaghulde; L B Vani; J E Vaz; M V Gokhale; M W Kanitkar; B S Kasar; B R Mahajan; H V Malshe; R V Dhotrikar; G S Waidya; L L Yeligar; P S Bhagwat; N J Chimmulgund; V S Deshpande; R K Manavi; R V Bendre B G Desai; C V Deshpande; H S Ekkundi; B R Kanegaonkar; V P. Kulkarni; B B Patel; D W Agnihotri; G N Kelkar; K R Kulkarni; A R Pandit; K G Sabnis; D V Karlis; B D Deshmukh (exempted from History and Economics) P V Kale; (exempted from Mathematics); S C Walimbe; (exempted from Physics and Chemistry); K. S Dave; S B Dave; N H Majmudar; I S Shah; H H Shah; K H Shah; H K Pandya; M D Bhatt; D C Bhatt; S A Chaudhari; R B Desai; K S Jaini; M J Jhaveri; A C Mehta; B N Mehta; J F Patel; R P Patwari; J H Raval; M V Sanghani; K V Shah; K M Shah; K R Shah; N C Trivedi; I M Musani M T Deshmukh; C A Desai; R H Barote; M K Koli; S M Majmudar; N C Trivedi; K D Parikh; C D Rawal; C M Dave, K B Shah, M M Patel, K N Karbhari, H S Pandya, S B Cholkar, N P Contractor, E F Deboo, B A Desai, P B Desai, B L Majmundar, S J Rege, H H Vachharajani, H P Acharya, N R Anchor, H G Bhat, S A Cama, G T Dave, M V Desai, R K Desai, V S Desai, N R Ghogrey; R T Kamani, V M Khale, J R Koli, K A Majmundar, V J Mazumdar, B H Oza, G M Pandya, J S Parikh, O C Parikh, F J Patel, P H Patel, R V Patel, S V Patil, V P Patil, G A Ranadive, R C Raval, B R Salunke, A C Shah, C N Shah, D M Shah, J H Shah, M M Shah, J C Shukla, N J Trivedi, I T Vasavada, I V Dholakia, J S Jobanputra, N K Amin, C K Bhatt, D I Majmudar, T C Desai, M J Desai, Y R Desai, V C Majmudar, M S Patil; S V Desai, S M Desnmukh, V A Hosmani, B V Zalaki, B A Chaugule, J P Gonsalves, V V Bhat, D B Homba., T D Kanade, D S Karnad, R L Koppikar.

S P Pavravali, L H Balaramanavar, K P Benger, B N Bijur, C P Cnekki, B B Cnitgupi, V B Desai, N M Dixit, H So Dudihal.i, G R Ghanekar, B M Goudar, R M Hegde, Y S Jagavkar, B V Joshi, R G Kankanwadi, S M Kulkarni, H S Metgud, K G Sattur, C V Tavkari, K A Wodeyar, V R Yekkundi, M V Yellamanani A F David K V Parvatkar K F Patil, A W Gnanakan, G N Manishi (exempted from Compulsory English), S H Patil, V. R. Kitur, N C. Anklesaria, P K Advani, G K Bhagat P P Sipahimalanhi F P Tolani, M K Ahuja, H A Bhaghwanani, L R Bhambhani, U P Chhugani, D K Jaisinghani, L C Jeswani, V S Jetley, S S Karnani, G K Keswani, H R Motiramani, R H Mowaney, S F K Rais, S A Shahani, S R Thadani, B S Atmaramani, D K Hingorani, T D Kirpalani, G T Shivdasani, A G Ghaloo, N S Gidvani, K A Jaipal, H D Jehangiani, L T Jethwani, T M Kanar, M A Kureshi, K N Malkani, K Y Sawant, K B Shroff, G M Sulemani, G K Bhambhani, S P Bhatia, M Y A Kureshi, H H Sehwani.

Results Reserved

The results of candidates Nos. 1123, 1124 and 1125 are reserved.

Scholarships Prizes

Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 980 (S. S. Hukeri 7 and 1047 (T. J. Thakur 7.

The James Taylor Prize—To No. 157 (M. N. Heble).

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To No. 95 (D. S. Phatak).

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To No. 389 (C. V. Bhatt).

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship.—To No. 408 (H. D. R. Naronha.)

The Cobden Club Medal.—To No. 131 (B. N. Adarkar).

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.—To No. 388 (A. C. Ambdekar.)

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibnal Ayesta and Pahalvi Scholarship.—

Divided between Nos. 119 (M. F. Kanga) and 120 (P. P. Pavri).

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship.—To No. 713 (S. B. Sansare).

The Gangadas Ranguldas Scholarship.—To No. 95 (D. S. Phatak).

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship in Arts.—To No. 760 (S. M. Mehta).

The Lord Minto Scholarship.—To No. 157 (M. N. Hebli).

Swaraj, Birth Right Of All.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 9.

At a mass meeting held yesterday night at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Chauk with Mr. Bandopant Khadkiker in the chair. Dr. M. H. Sharaf, the officer-in-charge of the Akali Dal, Bombay, addressed the audience, and said that suffering and Satyagrah against injustness was not a new weapon. Satyagrah had been practised even by Prophet Mohammad. Swaraj was not for any one community, but it was the birth-right of all persons in the world. Finally he appealed for Hindu-Muslim Unity and begged of his Muslim brothers to follow Mahatma Gandhi, and if they thought they were unable to do so they should at least follow Khan Abdul Gafar Khan, their Frontier leader, and carry on the national work.

Sardar Shanker Sing then addressed the meeting and advocated swadeshi.

M. C. C.'S DOUBTFUL VISIT TO INDIA.

Fear Of Boycott By Indians.

NEW DELHI, June 10.

It is understood that the Indian Board of Cricket Control has received intimation from London that the M. C. C. Team will not come out to India if their visit is likely to be boycotted in this country and unless an adequate guarantee is forthcoming.—A. P.

VICEROY'S XI TO PLAY M. C. C.

SIMLA, June 10.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the M. C. C Team on cricket tour in India, his Excellency the Viceroy has agreed to put up a team which will probably be called the Viceroy's XI to play the gainst the M. C. C. at Delhi.

There is no truth in the statement that his Excellency will himself take part in any of the matches.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS REVERSED.

Charge Of Grievous Hurt

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar passed on Wednesday an order, reversing the convictions recorded against and the sentences of seven years' R. I. each, passed on Padmanna Savanta Gudaz, Rayappa Appayya Rudragandnavar and Kolappa Satyappa Avati, appellants (accused), by M. V. M. Ferrers the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, on February 28, 1931 and directing that they be retried for the offence (of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section 325 I. P. C.) for which they were originally charged or on such alternative charges, as might be appropriate on the facts of the case.

The case for the prosecution was that the three accused, two Jains and one Lingayat, committed a murder of Appanna Jakati on Tuesday evening, the 14th October 1930. The deceased had been to Yamkanmardi Bazaar to sell snuff. On his way back at about half a mile from the village, he was attacked by the accused. After beating him they robbed him of his money and left him lying seriously hurt in the road. He subsequently succumbed to the injuries. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had eleven serious contusions. Soon after the accused disappeared from the village, but were subsequently arrested. A Mahomedan was also charged with abetment, but being found not guilty was acquitted in the Sessions Court.

The assessors in this case had unanimously found the accused 'no guilty', but the Sessions Judge had convicted and sentenced them as above.

PROTEST AGAINST HARKISHEN'S EXECUTION

Lahore Observes Hartal

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, June 10.

Hartal is being observed to-day as a protest against the execution of Harkishen, which took place in Mianwali Jail yesterday. The dead body was not handed over to his relatives. He was given an official cremation outside the jail premises.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

BAY MONSOON STRENGTHENS AND EXTENDS.

POONA, June 10.

The Bay monsoon has been strong in Assam and normally active in Burma and is extending in Bengal. The Arabian Sea monsoon is causing rough seas and a heavy swell on the Malabar Coast and nearly general rain has fallen there with a few falls in the Konkan. The temperature is above normal from Gujerat, East Rajputana and, United Provinces to Bengal, Orissa and East Coast of Madras, being markedly high in Bihar and Orissa. Orissa, Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu, three inches; Victoria Point, Bhamo, two; Bassein, Akyab, one and a half; Myitkyina, one; Amherst, Yamethin, a half; Cherrapunji, six; Cuchar, five; Jalpaiguri, two; Dibrugarh, one and a half; Gauhati, Dhubri one; Tezpur, three-quarters; Berhampore, Bogra, a half; Sibsagar, Mymensingh, Darjeeling, a quarter; Cochin, one; Mangalore, a half.

Forecast:—Widespread rain will continue in Burma and Assam and rainfall will increase in Malabar and Konkan and extend in Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of Wednesday is as under:—

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.806 inches (.133 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours: plus.036.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 85.7 degrees.

Temperature (web bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 94.5 degrees (4.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 82.0 (2.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m.: 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.: SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m.: 23 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 162 miles.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

CONTINUED RAINS.

Bombay, June 10.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable this evening:

"ccccccc mmmgm etaln shrdm

Between midnight and day night continued rains in Oklahoma and Texas. Weather slightly warmer.—

CHEQUERS CONVERSATIONS

France Opposed To Revision Of Young Plan

NEW REPARATION CONFERENCE AT BASLE?

LONDON, June 10.

Paris.—If Germany is cherishing an idea of getting the Young Reparations Plan revised, she will encounter implicable French opposition. Mr. Briand made this clear in the Chamber to-night in dealing with the Chequers conversations. He added that France was not consulted but "you may be sure that I shall not let myself be carried away."—Reuter

NEW REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

Will Take Place At Basle

LONDON, June 9.

Berlin.—The new Reparations Conference must shortly be held in order to solve German's economic difficulties and revise the Young Plan according to an opinion generally held in the German political circles.

It is expected that such a conference will take place probably in September at Basle, the seat of the Bank of International Settlements.

It is also believed that the British Ministers in Chequers conversations approved of the plan for relieving Germany in connection with reparations and that Germany must in due course exercise her right to postpone payment of conditional part of annuities. Meanwhile, Dr. Bruening's firm will be to resist the clamour of various political parties to alter the emergency decree.—Reuter.

ROORKI TEHSIL CONFERENCE ECHO

Gurukula Students Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent).

KANKHAL, June 10.

It will be remembered that a case was going on in Shaharanpur District in connection with the Roorkee Tehsil Conference which was dispersed by the police by a lathi charge. Brahmacharis, Rajeshwar and Hardutta of Gurukula University who were reading in the B.A. Classes and Pradhan Bhupalsing, H. Chaudhari, Ghanshiamsingh and Lekhrajsingh of Roorkee were charged under section 147 and have been defending their case. The above named students have been now arrested by the Saharanpur police. The local workers had referred their case to Mahatma Gandhi at Nainital by wire and had also informed Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to make a representation to the Provincial Government. The local authorities are anxious to implement the Truce terms.

MERCHANTS' RESPONSE TO SEVIKAS.

Shrimati L. B. Niphadkar of the Desh Sevika Sangh, writes:—

The intensive picketing resorted to by the Desh Sevikas since last Monday has had a very good effect upon the merchants. The merchants of Madhav Bag, Nal Bazaar and Girgaum all of them have promptly sealed up their foreign goods. They deserve our thanks. But we regret to announce one discord in the symphony namely Messrs. Shanker Balwant who refused to seal up his foreign goods. Our duty is clear, as long as the above firm does not seal up its foreign goods our Sevikas will be picketing this shop incessantly. We wish and hope that the merchants of other places will realise their duty towards the country and forthwith seal their foreign cloth as has been done by the merchants of Nal Bazaar, Madhav Baug and Girgaum.

To-day the Sevikas will begin operations in a part of Bhuleshwar.

DONGRI MEETING AND AFTER.

Victim Of Assault Succumbs To Injury.

Pannalal Maganlal Jhaveri (24 years), who was stabbed in the stomach on Tuesday night, while going in a victoria in the company of his father and brother, by some hoolgans, after the Dongri meeting died in the J. J. Hospital last night. His father and brother had also received slight injuries.

ALL-INDIA LEADERS IN BOMBAY.

B. P. C. C. Programme For Thursday

There will be a public meeting on Azad Maidan at 6-30 p.m. (ST.) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Sen Gupta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Alam and other All-India leaders will address.

There will be another public meeting at the Tilak Maidan Subash Chandra Bose, Dr. Syed Mahmud Sjt. Madhav Rao Aney and others All-India leaders will address.

SUBMARINE SINKS IN CHINESE WATERS

2 Ratings Dead And 18 Missing

THREE WARSHIPS ON THE SCENE

LONDON, June 9.

One of Britain's most modern Submarines "Poseidon" was sunk in collision with a merchant ship 21 miles north of Weihaiwei today according to Admiralty announcement.

The first report received stated that all five officers and 26 men had hitherto been saved. Later it was reported that two ratings had subsequently died and 18 ratings were missing. The dead ratings are able seaman A. P. Lovock and stoker A. R. Winter.

Warships "Berwick", "Cumberland" and "Hermes" are on scene. The "Poseidon" was one of the latest "P." class submarines built in 1929 and was a tender to the Medway submarine depot ship on the China Station. She was 260 feet long with a speed of 17.5 knots and was commanded according to the Navy List by Lieutenant Commander E. W. Galpin.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 9.

The most serious disaster to the British submarine within recent years was the loss M. 1. off the Start Point in 1925 when 68 lives were lost, while in 1924-L-24 was rammed by H. M. S. "Resolution" off Portland with a loss of 43 lives. In July 1929 H-47 was sunk in collison with L-12 off Pembrokeshire Coast and 24 lives were lost.—Reuter.

King's Message Of Sympathy

RUGBY, June 9.

The British submarine "Poseidon," which was commissioned only last year, has been sunk, and it is feared that 20 lives have been lost, in a collision off Weihaiwei to-day. A few details are at present available but it appears that the "Poseidon" was rammed by a Chinese vessel named "Yuta."

The King has sent to the Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Nore, a message of his deepest sympathy together with that of the Queen for the families of all those who are missing from the submarine.—B. O. W.

Submarine Not Yet Located

RUGBY, June 9.

Later information received is to the effect that four more men have been picked up, making a total of 28 rescued of whom one is reported to be in a critical condition. In addition to the aircraft carrier "Hermes" and the cruisers already mentioned, other vessels including the submarine parent ship "Medway," the destroyer Storm Cloud, "The Sloop" "Marazion" and the tug "Saint Breoc" are on the scene of disaster and diving operations are in progress. So far, however, the submarine has not been located.—B. O. W.

MINORITIES QUESTION.

"Times" Comments

LONDON, June 10.

The coincidental appearance of the report of the Cawnpore Riot Enquiry Commission with the Mac Donald-Baldwin correspondence emphasising "deeply disturbing communal atmosphere" is drawn attention to by the "Times" in a leader. The paper says that to make the resumption of the Conference entirely dependent upon the preliminary settlement by the Indians virtually means giving any minority power to arrest the progress by standing out for its own terms. It expresses an opinion that even though the Minorities Committee may meet again in London, it becomes increasingly likely that a settlement will ultimately have to be imposed from outside.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND BUSINESSMEN.

Cloth Re-Export Scheme Discussed?

Mahatma Gandhi granted a number of interviews to businessmen at his residence on Wednesday morning. Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai as well as Mr. Shankerlal Banker were among his interviewers. It is understood, the interviews were in connection with the newly-formed Foreign Piecegoods Export Company, Limited.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. M. I. David, founder of the "Goodwill Movement" also interviewed Mahatmaji.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Borsad this evening.

FRESH CLASSES FOR 1932

EXAMINATIONS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931.

POWER BEHIND THE CONFERENCE.

The correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Baldwin on the future work of the Round Table Conference throws no new light on the subject. It is nevertheless of some interest as indicating the trend of feeling among the Conservatives and how subtly the Labour Government responds to that feeling. The friendly tone of Mr. Baldwin's letter is in pleasing contrast with the truculence of a Die-hard like Mr. Churchill, and betokens some anxiety to secure the full strength of the Conservative Party at the Conference. That part of the letter which deals with the date of reassembling the Federal Structure Committee is of little interest now in view of the date being already fixed. Mr. MacDonald protests that the Government is most anxious to make it impossible for any reasonable person either in England or in India to say or think that it is not showing expedition in continuing the work of the Conference. So far there has been little evidence of expedition; and if the future shows that the Government is playing for time, the Congress on its part would see to it that time is as favourable to it as to any other party. Mr. Baldwin seems anxious for the inclusion in the Conference of some more British representatives "whose special qualifications would be generally admitted." He has probably in mind, among others, Lord Irwin, who would, no doubt, be an asset to the Conference. It is to be hoped that Mr. MacDonald has by now realised the absolute necessity of giving adequate representation to the Indian States' people. He may, in any case, rest assured that the Congress cannot, possibly, accept any settlement that does not adequately safeguard the constitutional rights of the States' people.

Mr. Baldwin seems very anxious to be assured — we do not know what in particular has given rise to the anxiety—that "neither the Federal Relations Committee nor the Round Table Conference are to do the work of a constituent assembly." He expects somewhat complacently that the Conference would function more or less as an advisory body and that Parliament will have the last and decisive say in the future Indian constitution. Mr. MacDonald endorses this view which in a technical sense may be true so far as it goes. But the view does not go far enough. The Indian Swaraj Bill will, just as certainly have to be passed by Parliament as similar Bills were about Canada, Australia, South Africa and Ireland. But the British Parliament is wise enough to avoid the greater of two evils with which it may be confronted and to register in right Parliamentary style the desire of India as formulated by her accredited representatives.

What Mr. Baldwin is most anxious about is the retention of the safeguards for British interests. In view of the conflicting interpretations put by responsible persons on the clause in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact regarding the safeguards, he is naturally anxious to get a clear unequivocal statement on the subject from the Premier himself. But the latter puts him off with a mere recital of the clause in question, just as Mr. Benn has often done in the Commons in reply / to interpellations regarding the safeguards. We have expressed our views on the subject often enough and we shall say only this at present that the final discussion about the safeguards shall rest not with Mr. McDonald, but with the Congress. And what is true of the safeguards is equally true of other questions to be considered at the R. T. Conference. In the last analysis it is not the sweet will of this or that individual that counts or decides the major constitutional issues, but the power—including the power of a just cause—which the individuals represent. That is why we constantly plead for India continuing to develop power within herself by all legitimate means, not excluded by the Truce terms. That is also the way which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly considers to be the best for strengthening the hands of Mahatmaji at the Conference.

WARNING TO COMMUNALISTS.

One would imagine after a perusal of the "Times of India's" report of the meeting held on Tuesday night at Dongri which is a locality in Bombay largely inhabited by Muslims that the audience which had gathered there to listen to the speeches of Nationalist Muslim and other Congress leaders was principally composed of Hindus and that so great was the distavour with which the Muslim section of the audience viewed the sentiments uttered by the speakers that the meeting could be continued only with difficulty. The facts are that in spite of the warning of two Khilafat leaders to Dr. Ansari that rowdyism on the part of hooligans was expected at the meeting, this distinguished Nationalist visitor to Bombay and his colleagues firmly refused to entertain the suggestion that they should stay away and successfully addressed the huge gathering composed predominantly of Muslims. Although continuous efforts were made by an organised band of hooligans to disturb the meeting by shouting and throwing stones at the audience, the speakers were able to hold the complete attention of the gathering. The latter expressed its emphatic disapproval of the reprehensible tactics of the mischief-makers by warmly applauding the public rebuke that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan administered to the rowdies. The "Evening News of India," ready as ever to vilify the Frontier leader, indulges in the patently ridiculous statement that the meeting was "broken up" although the "Frontier Gandhi" and "the Pathan element" were there "to see it through." That the sympathy of a majority of Bombay Muslims is with the progressive ideas preached to them by Dr. Ansari and the Congress leaders was manifest from their determination not to be cowed down by organised hooliganism and from their repeated exhortations to individual speakers to prolong their orations. Pandit Jawaharlal received an ovation from the audience.

A progressive city like Bombay is always keen on the insistence of the right of free speech and anti-Congress elements should realise the folly of tolerating hooligan methods with the hope that the other side will, owing to the activities of the rowdies, fail to secure a hearing. The audience at the meeting on Tuesday night was determined to give a fair hearing to the speakers and refused to be bullied by the handful of rowdies. The importation of hooliganism in the decision of a public issue has never failed to injure ultimately the party that employs it. We hope Bombay audiences will make it as demonstrably clear as was done at the meeting on Tuesday that they will not be coerced and bullied, if further attempts at hooliganism are indulged in. It is the duty of non-Congress Muslim leaders in Bombay, for the sake of their own reputation, to declare publicly that they abhor the hooliganism which seeks to wreck public meetings and causes injury to life and property.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Mahatma Gandhi presented yesterday certificates to forty-seven officers who received their training at the Camp the executive of the Hindustani Seva Dal had recently opened at Borivli. The institution of such a camp in a Bombay suburb was a happy idea and great interest was evinced by the public in the methods of training which Dr. Hardikar, the General Secretary of the Dal, has evolved. The closing ceremony of the Camp took place on Sunday last and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who presided on the occasion answered in his speech some criticisms levelled against the Dal. The critics wanted to know why the Dal should exist when the Congress was already there and what was the relation of this Dal to the Congress. His explanation ought to satisfy the doubters of the necessity of a separate organisation like the Dal. He emphasized that the Hindustani Seva Dal was an auxiliary body of the Congress. A resolution which the Congress passed at Cocanada expressly lays down that the Working Committee of the Congress should "control and supervise" the Dal "while giving it freedom of internal management and administration." The Working Committee will be well advised to depute this work to one or two individuals, specially interested in promoting the activities of the Dal. There is no doubt that they are popular with Indian youth and the Dal will benefit by the experience and advice of the leaders of the Congress.

Trifles

—:o:—

Those of our Muslim friends who have the completest confidence in the sympathetic "neutrality" of the "Times of India" would do well to read an account of a certain meeting held at Dongri as published yesterday. They will find a good many object lessons and a great deal to serve as delicious food for starved thought.

* * *

The "Times" account agrees with the "Khilafat" version in mutual contradictions. Which is unexpected, although not at all remarkable. What is really interesting is the result of a friendly triangular contest between the bright things of the "Times of India," the "Khilafat" and the "Evening News." The prize was for "cleverness." What has so far been won is subjective satisfaction and objective ridicule.

* * * * *

The "Times" started by making a scoop of "two Khilafat leaders" who went "to dissuade Dr. Ansari from attending that night's meeting as trouble was anticipated from a section of the Muslims who were not too well pleased at the attitude of the Congress in regard to the communal question." The enthusiasm of my confrere who is responsible for it is unquestionable. But not the wisdom. No greater disservice would be done to the "two Khilafat leaders."

* * * * *

A valiant attempt was made by the "Khilafat" to cover up negation with positive assertions. The gentleman who reported the proceedings seems to be suffering from an irresistible pressure of difficult ambitions. His desire to be ingenious is admirable, so is his language which, let me confess freely, deserves to be the envy of the imaginative "Romanticists" of Delhi and Lucknow.

* * * * *

The effort is an orgy of fanciful "explanation." Let me enumerate the more priceless ones:

(1) Only 5 p. c. of the audience were Muslims. They had no particular sympathy with the Congress—How cruel of my confrere to deny Nationalist Muslims the 2 p. c. that Mr. Shaukat Ali had so generously allowed them—but they had also not gone to the meeting for the purpose of opposing the Congressites.

(2) The self-respect of these Musalmans was deeply hurt by the speeches of Doctor Mahmud and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, but not by that of Doctor Ansari who had congratulated such Musalmans as had gone to jail in pursuance of the Congress movement.

(3) These speeches resulted in tumultuous uproar "from all sides."

(4) The Pathan bodyguard of the leaders then attacked the crowd and wounded numerous persons. This was then followed by a general melee.

* * * * *

I have but one comment to offer for the edification of the very intelligent reporter-cum-commentator.

(1) It was really a remarkable feat on the part of the Pathan bodyguard to make a rush at the audience and yet succeed in picking up that infinitesimal minority which was scattered on "all sides" among 95 per cent of Hindus. Or, although our poetic friend does not say so, it is just possible that when the 5 per cent began to interrupt "from all sides" the Pathans thought they might as well have a general attack on the other 95 per cent also. You know they are so "violent" and "barbarous".

* * * * *

But the most priceless gem of brilliance is the effort of the "Evening News," "At least one of the secrets of the 'Frontier Gandhi's mission to Bombay is now out. He was relied upon to keep the Pathan elements quiet when the Congress leaders ventured into Dongri last night to try and propagate anti-Muslim Congress doctrines among the Muslim population of the locality."

I am sory for the others, but the prize must go to the "Evening News of India."

THE HINDI MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

REJOINDER TO MR. CHATTERJEE.

(BY W. P. IGNATIUS.)

Mr. Ramanad Chatterjee is one of the veteran publicists of India. He is old but keeps abreast of all modern movements. It is no wonder that the growing importance of Hindi has attracted his attention. He has given a critical analysis of the movement in his journal.

Mr. Chatterjee is one of the best English writers in India. English has been his daily exercise for many decades now. Through that language, he has made his Review the most outstanding among its kind in India. It is no wonder that he has therefore a weakness for English out of proportion to its present place in the national life of India. Our educated men are products of English education and English literature. The sentiments enshrined in that language were those that we exclusively breathed and treasured as invaluable possessions. That was our national language and through its national sentiments, we developed our modern ideas of freedom. It is very difficult for any one who is human to throw off its hallucination and that is exactly the difficulty besetting English educated young men in evaluating properly the claims of another language to be India's national tongue. What they are asked to do appears to them to be to throw away all that they treasured during the best part of their life and start afresh on the road to fitting themselves for citizenship and political leadership. If that should be the feeling of younger men, who have still many years before them, older men should really despair as Mr. Chatterjee does.

ENGLISH NOT TABOOED.

Mr. Chatterjee commits a mistake in thinking that the attempt is to taboo English altogether. Not a bit of it and the well-known position of the Hindi Prachar Sabha is evidence of it. What is attempted to be done is to give to India a language which alone can be the language of the Indian masses, a language through which the coming democracy will most effectively function. It is too late in the day to think that any foreign language, even English, can be the national tongue of India. As long as politics embraced only the English educated, it was well and good. But when they have gone into the keeping of the masses and democracy faces us, English is out of place.

The old veteran is however a sentinel. His warning should be useful to help us to avoid sentiment and bigotry. We should not be narrow nationals and hate the English language because it belongs to a people whose government was not a happy thing for India. English should not be tabooed. It is useful for India herself. It is the most widely spoken language in the world, the language of international politics and commerce and the most convenient medium for us to keep contact with developments of modern science. India cannot be a watertight compartment and must take her share in the broader life of the world.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

But those that have to deal in international affairs will be a very small fraction of the entire Indian population. For that reason, the wasteful experiment need not be conducted of forcing English on the masses of India, which is also an impossible feat. Put shortly, English need occupy in our country only the same position that it gets, say, in Japan. The order of importance of languages in India should be, mother tongue, national tongue and then English. It is best taken up in the College, while the mother tongue will be the medium of instruction in the High School, with Hindustani as a compulsory second language.

Mr. Chatterjee admits that Hindi is the most widely spoken language of India. It follows, that, all things being equal (and that is so), that should be the

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS.

—:o:—

"UNPALATABLE" SUBJECT OF SILVER.

(BY H. G. MUDGAL).
NEW YORK, May 15.
(By Air Mail).

The International Chamber of Commerce has met at Washington and almost finished its work, and almost in air. Its work has been as futile and fruitless as of the economic conferences called by the League of Nations. Its value in combating the present world depression is less than worthless, and as far as the future is concerned its futility might teach us some lessons.

What Georges Theunis, the former premier of Belgium, said about politics and economics being inseparable, is plain and true enough. But for all that most of the European delegates had determined to use politics to crash through the Yankee high wall of tariffs and slide down the allies' debts. Of course they wasted their time and deservedly, for the United States has a set and definite policy regarding tariff and the debt question, and it is not going to be influenced either by sweet reasoning or by pressure.

MR. BOMANJI'S STAND.

But what should create most interest in India is the silver question that was raised at Washington on May 5, by Mr. S. R. Bomanji before the conference and most ignominiously sidetracked by the British and postponed to a "world parley," which, it is said, nobody is willing to call except China. And politicians and especially the British laugh in their sleeve, pointing to the inability of China to do so.

The two greatest silver consuming countries of the world are China and India, and these two countries mean half the world! And yet their political conditions are such—one is in the throes of a new birth and the other is in fetters—that they are helpless to follow either an economic or financial policy that will best suit their national interests. Suppose both of these nations were united and working in co-operation. How they could let the European nations go and hang themselves with their endless petty intrigues!

Mr. Bomanji did a service to India and to our financial, commercial and banking community by exposing the policy of the British government in its financial dealings with India.

The shock was terrible to the British, and it is reported that they have tried their utmost to persuade influential members to help them to sidetrack this unpalatable subject of silver, in which attempt they succeeded. No wonder the British are afraid whenever independent Indians are present in International gatherings. For the latter would most certainly unmask the pretentions of British vested interests.

Mr. Bomanji discussed with the American newspapermen at length and lucidly the Indian economic structure, in which he pointed out that 85 per cent of India's population which is agricultural, lives by the silver standard. He charged that it had been injured greatly through governmental changes, raising the rupee's value from 1 shilling and 4 pence, as was set in 1911, to 1 shilling and 6 pence.

This, he said, means that the Indian selling his produce gets 12½ per cent. less in English money than he would under the old standard, as there are fewer rupees in the pound sterling.

HELPLESS CHINA.

The Chinese delegate, Mr. Tsuyee Pei, the Governor of the Bank of China, wanted open discussion and quick action on this silver question that has been ruining most of Asia, even threatening that China would take steps, if no action were forth-coming, which, in her opinion, would serve best the interests of her own people. If only India had freedom of action, Mr Pei could have certainly carried out his threat.

This silver question ought to open our eyes and make us fight for full control over foreign affairs as well as finances of our country by the people's representatives and not let it be a "safeguarded stuff."

BUDDHA'S AND TAGORE'S BIRTH DAY CELEBRATED.

The Indians in New York and their American friends celebrated last week the birthday of Buddha and of the Poet Tagore.

On Thursday, May 7, Mr. Kyra, the owner of the Ceylon-India Restaurant, who is a Buddhist, celebrated the Buddha's 2475th birthday according to the Sinhalese tradition. Business was suspended throughout the afternoon and an open house was kept according to Indian etiquette of hospitality. Nearly hundred persons of all classes of Indians and Americans brought presents of flowers to honour the Enlightened One.

The same evening Mr. S. K. Marathe, a businessman, had arranged a party in honour of Buddha.

Tagore's 70th birthday was celebrated on Friday, May 8, at the International House under the auspices of the Hindustance Students Association. Nearly two hundred persons were present. Tagore's "Farewell Curse" was presented by two students. Dr. John Kilpatrick spoke on Gandhi and Tagore and commended the poet for being willing to accept western materialism.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Jawaharlal And The Truce.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at Surat was only an elucidation of what is obvious that the Truce is after all Truce and not Peace. But it will bear repetition here. What he meant, he said, was that during the Truce there was to be a conference between Indian and British delegates to achieve India's objective and that was only possible if Gandhiji, the spokesman of India, had the strength of millions of Indians at his back; otherwise Gandhiji's position would not be that of a plenipotentiary and would be no better than that of our 60 or 70 Indians who participated in the first Conference, despite all their abilities. Besides, he continued, if we failed to achieve the goal as a result of the Conference the path of Indians was obvious, namely, the resumption of the fight. Jawaharlal's critics have been abusing him merely because he has refused to ignore the meaning and implications of "Truce." They have been swearing by honesty even to the extent of embarrassing that great but modest virtue. It remains to be seen how they prove their loyalty to it in connection with the Pandit's speeches.

The Advancing Tide.

It is gratifying to learn from Doctor Alam that, like other provinces, the Punjab is also making good headway in the matter of nationalism among Musalmans. The achievement up-to-date of the Nationalist Muslim Party has been admirable considering the shortness of time and the organised and well-planned campaign that has been started against it under the inspiration of what Anglo-Indian correspondents call "political circles in Simla." We entirely agree with Doctor Alam that given proper education, it would not take long to enable nationalism to triumph completely over communalism. All that is required is vigorous and extensive popularisation of the advantages of joint electorate and the certain dangers of separatism. Separate electorates are fatal to the nation and to every community. But in no case are they more so than in that of the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab. In this connection it is significant to note that not one of the items in the so-called Muslim Demand has been guaranteed by Government save Separate Electorate. To say nothing of the Frontier and the like, no "friend" —official or non-officials—of Muslims has dared to promise majority in the Punjab and most certainly cannot promise it in Bengal.

Malicious Misrepresentation.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is another of those Congress leaders who have been marked out for malicious misrepresentation. Like Jawaharlal, he is persistently accused of being an impatient intransigeant whom nothing would please better than an opportunity to fall foul of the Truce overnight. We have published an interview with him in which he gives the lie direct to his traducers. This is not the first time that he has protested against malicious propaganda. But honest men have invariably insisted on ignoring his side of the case and then condeming him. The Khan has repeatedly challenged Government to let Mahatma Gandhi go to the Frontier and see things for himself. Those who presume to sit in judgment on him have not said a word about it much less have they dared to support his eminently reasonable challenge. Or, is honesty so exclusively the monopoly of Anglo-Indian papers and the Indian "Daily Mail" as to rule out the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi also sharing a modest portion of it?

Congress And Village Organisation.

The new scheme of village organisation suggested by Mahatma Gandhi for adoption in the first instance in some selected villages in Gujarat seems to be excellent work for Congressmen during the period of the Truce. According to that scheme a trained propagandist volunteer is to make some central village the headquarters and to be constantly on the move in the villages within a radius of ten miles round about it carrying on Khaddar, Prohibition and other propaganda. The secret of any good scheme of village organisation is that the village should be consolidated and got to work as one man and made thoroughly responsive to the Congress call. If at all in doing such work Congress volunteers are molested by officials the former's persistence will be in itself a means of endearing the Congress to the villagers. The villagers should be taught to love as well as to respect the Congress. Schemes like the one suggested by Gandhiji may well be tried in every province.

"Strive To Free Mother India From Bondage"

—:o:—

Dr. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS & HINDUS

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN REPRIMANDS HOOLIGANS.

Jawaharlal Says There Is No Hindu-Muslim Question.

The mass meeting organised by the B. P. C. C. on the Dongri maidan on Tuesday night which was addressed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and prominent Nationalist Muslim leaders including Dr. Ansari, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Syed Mahmud was triumph of the Nationalist Muslims in so far as they thereby established their right to organise and address public meetings in Muslim quarters.

UNDETERRED BY HOOLIGANS.

The patient hearing given to the speakers by the huge gathering and the way in which thousands of Muslims refused to leave their seats in spite of the attempts of a handful of hooligans to break up the meeting clearly demonstrated that Muslims of Bombay were not hostile to the Congress as was sought to be made out by interested parties.

DR. ANSARI REFUSES TO BE BULLIED.

In this connection it is understood that Maulana Mohamud Irfan, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and Mr. Zahis Ali, son of Mr. Shaukat Ali called at "Mani Bhuvan" on Tuesday afternoon and requested Dr. Ansari not to attend the meeting as they had heard that there would be trouble. Dr. Ansari is reported to have replied that as he was not keeping well he had no intention to attend the meeting but in view of the open threat to create trouble and the bullying attitude of those who were opposed to the Congress movement he felt it was his duty to be present at the meeting and also to address it.

He informed the Khilafatist visitors that he would attend the meeting and address it no matter what were the consequences.

The mass meeting at Dongri Maidan on Tuesday night was addressed by Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Sayed Mahmud, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Over ten thousand people attended the meeting the majority of the audience being Muslims. Mr Abdul Rahman Sulaman Mittha presided.

A PATIENT HEARING.

Dr. Ansari who addressed a public meeting in Bombay after a long number of years spoke for about 15 minutes and was given a most patient hearing by the audience. At the outset he observed that he was not keeping well and, therefore, would not speak long. But he hoped that they would listen patiently to the few words that he would say as he was their old servant.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Proceeding Dr. Ansari observed "I want to pay my tribute" to this most beautiful and also the richest city of yours which has earned an everlasting fame by its glorious achievements in the memorable struggle that we carried on last year. Bombay stood first in the whole of India by the sacrifices that you offered in the cause of freedom. Though not on so grand a scale as Bombay, still can say that if any other city in India played an equally important role in that struggle it was my city, Delhi. These two cities by the sacrifices that their citizens offered in those days have earned an everlasting reputation and their achievements will be recorded in the future history of India."

DELHI'S PART IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

"But if Bombay has earned a reputation by doing more than any other city for the freedom of India, Delhi has earned a reputation in another respect. Delhi sent a larger number of Muslims to jail than any other city did. And those who went to jail from Delhi were not only volunteers and workers but their number included many a several prominent Muslim divine—the members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma and several prominent leaders of the Muslim community. By their participation in the struggle and their sufferings and sacrifices Muslims have shown that they do not lag behind any other community in the fight for freedom and that they are ever ready to stand by their fellow countrymen in the struggle."

NO PLAYING OR SENTIMENT.

Dr. Ansari then proceeded to review the present situation in the country. He said "The country is now engaged in considering as to what attitude it should adopt at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. The Congress has decided to send Gandhiji as its representative to that Conference. Those who attended the first session of the Conference are preparing to go there again. But what is needed most is a settlement between the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. It is a time in the history of our nation when we must act with great patience and foresight and think over any question that comes before us most cooly and dispassionately. Mere playing on sentiment will not do. It will decidedly do us a lot of harm This is not the time to indulge in recriminations and to fight over small issues. The one issue before us is the freedom of our country and we must strive for it and put before the Conference a united demand for it. If we do not take up that attitude I am afraid we will not be able to attain that object.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Continuing he said "To my Muslim brethren I will appeal not to worry over small things and not to commit any act which will make them the laughing-stock of the world. To Hindus my advice will be to remember that their position is that of the elder brother. Even if the younger brother adopts an unreasonable attitude for some time they should try to put up with it. If the two communities do not take up that attitude I am afraid India will never attain freedom."

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA IN BRITISH PAPERS.

The speaker then referred to the malicious propaganda carried on by British papers against India and said that because Hindus and Muslims at times acted foolishly those papers got the material to condemn them. He referred to the report of the Cawnpore Riots Inquiry Committee and said that the Committee had blamed District Magistrate and other officials for the what happened at Cawnpore. Although the trouble started on the occasion of the Hartal in honour of Bhagat Singh the Committee could not help admitting that communal ill feeling was not responsible for it and it had to blame the officials for their inefficiency. But whatever the causes for it the fact remained that Hindus and Muslims of Cawnpore both acted most foolishly, and their misdeeds have given their enemies' a chance to laught at Indians and to ridicule them and declare to the world that Indians were unfit for Swaraj.

Concluding Dr. Ansari said "My final appeal to Hindus and Muslims both is to forget the past, to forgive each other, to live like brothers and to act in a way which will acquit them honourably as worthy sons of Mother India, striving to free her from bondage."

MUSLIM CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN HISTORY.

Dr. Sayed Mahmud who followed Dr. Ansari requested the Muslim section of the audience to give him a patient hearing even if some of them did not see eye to eye with him. He observed that the present misunderstanding between the Hindus and Muslims was due to the defective teaching of Indian history in Indian schools and colleges. Although it was a fact that Muslims came to India as foreigners they liked this country so much that they made it their home. The glorious contribution of Muslims to the Indian culture and civilization will be appreciated only after they had attained freedom and a true history of India was written.

The speaker then reviewed how Muslims in India were systematically persecuted after the happenings of 1897, how the Hindus took to Western education and qualified themselves for Government service while the Muslims continued to non-co-operate and how it resulted in antagonising the relations of the two communities. He pointed out whatever political rights were achieved by India in 1872, 1882 and 1892 were solely due to the efforts of Hindus. The Muslims not only refused to participate in those agitations but on several occasions definitely opposed them.

FATHER OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

It was only in 1909 at the time of the Morley-Minto Reforms that the Muslims woke up and demanded rights for their community. The speaker recalled the year 1906 when in this very city the Muslims decided under the leadership of the late Nawab Mohsinul Mulk to send a deputation to Simla and to demand separate electorates. He knew that the demand was not originally by the Muslims. They merely repeated what their English "Friends" and sympathisers wanted them to say. He knew it because he was then a student of the Aligarh College and had stayed in Bombay during the vacations and had gone through the correspondence that passed at the time. He also knew how the original scheme prepared by Colonel Dunlop was improved upon by the late Mr. Sayed Husein Bilgrami.

The speaker observed that the object of the English "friends" of Indian Muslims was to bring a situation in which the difference between the Hindus and Muslims would be aggrevated and they did succeed in that object. Hindus and Muslims were kept apart and every thing possible was done to impress upon the Muslims that the cause of their backwardness was the opposition of Hindus, who stood in their way. Right or wrong the Muslims continued in their belief for a sufficiently long period and they knew what that attitude had cost the community. Muslims were never able to rise and make any progress and till very recently they continued as a backward community.

IMPOSSIBLE TO OPPOSE "HINDU" DEMAND FOR FREEDOM.

Proceeding the speaker declared that the time had come for the Muslims to consider what should be their policy in the future. They knew it for a fact that even at a time when the Hindus were not very strong, when the position of Britain was much stronger and when the Muslim opposition was certainly stronger than it could be. Now the Hindus did succeed in forcing the hands of the Government to grant them rights. Indeed the speaker believed that if a 70 million Muslims in India were determined to achieve freedom for their country they would be able to do so even if the Hindus decided to oppose them. "The desire to be free is so strong, and when a nation is determined to achieve it it becomes so irresistible that no power on earth can defy it" he added. Now it was a fact that the 23 million Hindus of India as a community were determined to achieve freedom their position was much stronger than what it was in the past, the position of Britain had become weaker and even if the Muslims decided to oppose the demand of the Hindus their opposition would not be as strong as used to be in the past then he asked how could Muslims expect to defeat the Hindu's demand for freedom. He added that it was simply impossible for them to do so.

FREEDOM—THE ESSENCE OF ISLAM.

Continuing Dr. Mahmud said that granting for the sake of argument that the attiude of the Hindus was hostile to the Muslim that they wanted to crush the Muslim minority under the weight of their majority he wanted to know what they could do in the present circumstances. There were two ways open either to sit quiet or to side with Britain. The first was an impossibility. Because no community could sit silent. If it did deterioration was certain no Naturally there was the second alternative and it was to side with the Government and to oppose the demand for freedom. He failed to understand if any Muslim would be so base as to oppose the demand for freedom. Freedom was the essenc of Islam. A Muslim could not claim to be Muslim if he tolerated slavery and therefore he did not understand how some of them reconciled themselves to that attitude.

Proceeding Dr. Mahmud repeated that it was impossible for Muslims to oppose the demand for freedom and if they did it it would be a futile attempt. He therefore, declared that the only way open to the Muslims was to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu compatriots and to strive for Indian freedom. He reminded that participation in a struggle with a high ideal in view meant life and exists existence and sitting idle would surely bring stagnation and death. He asked the Muslims which of the two they preferred.

PACT ON PAPER NO GOOD.

Alluding to the argument that Muslims should insist on getting an assurance that their rights would be safeguarded in the future Indian constitution Dr. Mahmud said that a pact on paper would be of no use. They must have the requisite strength to put that pact into effect. If they had not that strength there would be nothing to prevent the Hindus from disregarding the pact or going back upon it. In order to get that strength to be organised and united they must actively participate in the struggle for freedom. If they did it then in case of the Hindu's refusing them their due rights the world sympathy would be with them. But if they kept aloof from that struggle then the Hindus would be perfectly justified in refusing to treat them on equal terms and world sympathy would be with the Hindus. The speaker wanted the Muslims to think over these questions and then to decide what course they should adopt.

INTERRUPTION.

It was at this stage that a section of the audience began to interrupt the speaker and shout out hostile slogans. Despite the interruptions Dr. Sayed Mahmud continued his speech and concluded it by adding that if Muslims organised themselves by active participation in the movement no power on earth would be able to withhold from them their due rights and privileges.

The disturbance continued for a few minutes. Finding that no amount of shouting would deter the speakers or make the organisers dissolve the meeting the demonstrators retired to a corner and continued their shouting from there.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" OVATED.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was given a rousing ovation by the huge concourse of people who had stuck to their seats. In a clear ringing voice he declared at the very outset that he could understand who was at the bottom of the mischief and therefore no amount of shouting would deter him from addressing the meeting. He and his colleagues had come there to speak out what they felt it was their duty to speak. They did not belong to that group of the so-called Muslim leaders whose first and last appeal was for funds, and who always tried to play upon the passions of the ignorant masses. Personally the speaker had undertaken the task as a religious duty and a labour of love, and he would stick to it in the face of any obstacles that might be created by interested parties. He severely reprimanded the Muslims for that shameful and disgusting behaviour and appealed to their good sense to behave themselves more decently.

ON THRESHOLD OF GREAT REVOLUTION.

Proceeding Khan Abdul Gaffar observed that India was on the threshold of a great revolution. The revolution was sure to come in spite of any amount of opposition. Those who opposed it would not do any harm to the cause of that revolution as it was sure to triumph, but they would surely ruin themselves in that mad attempt. He appealed to the handful of Muslims to desist from that course and to join the forces of nationalism in this country.

Concluding he added that it did not behove those who claimed to be the followers of Islam and the Prophet of Arabia to indulge in such practices. He wanted them to study their own religion and the life of their Prophet, more carefully. They would then find that it gave them the lesson to stand by the oppressed nations of the world. The Pathans had learnt that lesson and were determined to act up to it. They had co-operated with the Britain for a sufficiently long time. They fought against the Turks, the Arabs and other Islamic countries for the British people and the reward they got for it was "Frontier Regulations and a regime of Martial Law." They were completely disillusioned The Afghan youths were tired of their slavery. They had decided to throw away the shackles. They were joining in their thousands the Khudai Khidmatgar army and they would not rest content till they freed their motherland from foreign rule.

NO ROOM FOR HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Pandit Jawaharlal the last speaker also got a patient hearing for about ten minutes. He said that he had attended many a meeting several of them late in the night but he had never had such a lively time as he had that night. When he came to the meeting he thought that the people must have been tired as it was so late in the night, but he was glad when he found them to be so alive.

He declared that in his case there was no room for Hindu Muslim question. He and his Muslim colleagues who were fighting for freedom knew that the question did not at all exist for them

They felt that their fight was for the poor and the Hindu-Muslim question was created and fostered by the monied classes and the educated people who wanted power for themselves. He recalled the short span of ten days freedom that he had when he was released in October last after his first conviction in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. His esteemed friend and colleague Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was then in jail. The speaker had then said that he would ask the Muslims to write out their demands and would accept them without the least discussion about them. He had said that the noble part played by the Pathans in the fight for freedom was the best guarantee for Muslim rights and he repeated the same words now. He appealed to Hindus and Muslims both to stand shoulder to shoulder in the present struggle which was to improve the lot of the poor to give them bread and to free them from the various inefficiencies under which they were labouring.

After Pandit Jawaharlal's speech the president thanked the speakers and dissolved the meeting. The hostile demonstrators who were waiting all the time at the corner then left the place shouting "Maulana Shaukat Ali Zindabad."

Now Shown at The Pathe.
"Lucky In Love"

ONLY STRONG MEN CAN BE REALLY NON-VIOLENT.

Seva Dal Officers' Cadets Demonstrate Physical Feats

A GRAND RALLY AT GOWALIA TANK.

Several thousand persons including a very large number of women assembled at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Wednesday evening to witness the spectacular demonstrations of physical feats given by the Hindustani Seva Dal cadets recently trained at the Officers' Training Camp at Borivli.

Mr. B. Sambamurti president of the Hindustani Seva Dal presided on the occasion and after the recitation of "Bande Mataram" and "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" he hoisted the national flag.

PHPSICAL FEATS.

The cadets then gave demonstrations of various physical feats which included drill use of lathi in various ways, Malkham and other items. The demonstrations lasted for over an hour and were greatly appreciated by the spectators, who cheerd the cadets repeatedly.

The demonstrations were followed by short speeches by several members of the All-India Volunteers' Board.

MR. SAMBAMURTI'S SPEECH.

The president Mr. Sambamurti in his speech observed that demonstrations which they had witnessed were the results of the training which the 49 cadets received in the Borivli Camp during a short period of five weeks. The Hindustani Seva Dal stood for full physical culture for the Indian nation. This year the Dal, had decided to open camps in various parts of the country to train officers. These officers would be full time servants of the country and they would be useful training the people in the different provinces. They would train young men and women in drill, discipline and in all other requisites of good citizenship so that they might be fit to attain Swaraj and to retain it when it was attained. They wanted to open a camp for training women officers also and he hoped that such a camp would be opened in August or September at Kokanada.

MRS. KAMLADEVI.

Srimati Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya observed that from the wonderful feats that they had witnessed that evening they could immagine how immense were the possibilities of physical training. She pointed out how physical culture was receiving more and more attention all over the world and asked Indians to interest themselves in those movements.

She emphasised the need of removing the false notion that because they were wedded to non-violence they did not need physical training and observed that the wonderful quality of non-violence could be properly developed and practised only when a man was physically strong. She asked the audience to remember how careful Gandhiji was about his daily exercise and appealed to them to follow that example.

DR. HARDIKAR.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar the Organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal declared that the Seva Dal was not a physical culture institute. It was an institution to train soldiers for Indian National army. They wanted discipline and organisation because without them attainment of Swaraj was not possible. He replied to the critics who ridiculed the idea of training the Seva Dal volunteers in drill etc. and said that it was essential to go through the course in order to get the requisite standard of discipline. The Seva Dal had so far made it compulsory for every member to get training in drill and he added that it would continue the same practice in future.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU.

Srimati Kamala Nehru wanted women to take a more prominent part in the activities of the Seva Dal. She complained about the weak health of Indian women and said that as mothers of future generations, women must be more strong. She appealed to women to join the women's Section of the Seva Dal and to take benefit of the Women's Training Camp which would be shortly opened.

Shrimati Durgabai Joshi a member of the All-India Volunteers Board requested the women of Bombay to give one man and one woman from every home to the Seva Dal.

Srimati Umabai Kundapur another member of the Volunteers' Board said that although the Seva Dal was started some eight years back women were neglected till last year. But the part that women all over the country played during the last fight for freedom secured representation for women on that body and now there were as many as ten women members on the Board. She appealed to women to take more and more interests in the movements.

Professor Gyanshah of Bihar Vidayapith who is also a member of the Board was the last speaker. He also appealed to the audience to support the movements and to make it a success.

DONGRI HAPPENINGS.

An Eye-Witness's Account.

(BY A MUSLIM.)

Every right-thinking man will be sorry for what happened last night at the Dongri Maidan. But one thing is certain that if a small group of mawalis had not been there nothing would have happened at all. I was present at the meeting from start to finish and was in particular studying the actions and slogans of the hooligans. They were anyhow out for mischief and if the mavalis who were shouting "Shaukat Ali Zinda Bad, etc.,"

After the meeting was over some Hindus in victorias and motor-cars were deliberately assaulted by these hooligans. Two Muhammadans who were living in the Dongri locality, were also assaulted because they were putting on Gandhi caps. The Police eventually dispersed the crowd,

The report published in to-day's "Roznama-e-Khilafat" is as usual wholly inaccurate and mischievous. None of the speakers had said anything offensive as alleged by it and they are not to blame in any way. In fact these hooligans had started shouting without any rhyme or reason, and only then Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan took these disturbers to task for doing un-Islamic things. I never knew that the "Khilafat" would distort matters to such an extent as to say that the speakers first attacked the self-respect of the Musalmans, a thing which ultimately provoked them to disturb the meeting. The "Khilafat" had said similar things when Maulana Ahmad Said also was assaulted last year.

Now the question is whether Bombay is to be ruled by hooligans or the people of Bombay will do something in order to put an end to their activities. Surely the hooligans are guided by some influential person or powerful organisation. But the introduction of hooliganism at meetings is indeed a serious menace and should not be allowed to pass without taking effective measures to check it.

These hooligans were all uneducated and illiterate persons and were wholly unable to understand the speeches even. Why did they go there at all? Do they attend meetings in order to form their opinion on political matters? Surely not. They go there with one aif and it is to distent the meetings and make a demonstration of their barbarity and savagery. It is a pity that the "Khilafat" has not condemned the last night's outrages, but has, on the contrary, given a certificate to the hooligans for showing their Islamic fervour, zeal and enthusiasm. And all this for constantly shouting: "Shaukat Ali Zinda Bad."

SUEZ CANAL DUES

Reduction Proposals In Commons

RUGBY, June 9.

Replying to a parliamentary question to-day, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, said that the British Government had from time to time supported in the general interest proposals for reasonable reductions in the Suez Canal dues and in particular, had lent their support for reduction in the present level of dues.—B. O. W.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE

Concentrate On The N. W. Frontier And Burma.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Four months ago, when the Working Committee was meeting at Allahabad, this writer urged the Committee to concentrate its attention on the Frontier Province and Burma, and appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to visit Peshawar and send the Sirdar to Burma. Since then, repression is agalore in these places: The Working Committee should depute its representative to Peshawar and Burma, and demand the recall of Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, and the immediate transfer of the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. Province. The Working Committee should express its disapproval of the personnel and questionaire of the Frontier Reform Committee.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Ootacamund.—It is understood that Government are contemplating a bill to control traffic in opium in the Madras Presidency on the lines of the Dangerous Drugs Act. —A.P.

Simla.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon gave a garden party at Viceregal Lodge, to which over one thousand guests were invited.—A.P.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.

S.S. Gurna, Brewin, Bhavnagar.
S.S. Sikh, McLean, Calcutta.
S.S. Garada, Cave, Bassein.
S.S. Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

S.S. Bamora, Miller, Busrah.

June 11.

S.S. Clan Macinnes, Baker, Dunkirk.
S.S. Shirak, Calver, Arol Bay.

LOADING.

June 10.

Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg

S.S. Gurna:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gurna arrived in harbour from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with general cargo.

S.S. Garada:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garada arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Co.'s steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with pilgrims.

S.S. Clan Macinnes:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macinnes will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bamora sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shirak:—The B S O S and D Co.'s steamer Shirak will sail today from Bombay harbour for Aroe Bay with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 10.

2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M and Co.
6 City of Manchester, Karachi, 13-6, K Nixon & Co.
7 Clan MacInnes, Cochin, 11-6, James Finlay.
9 Wartenfels, Karachi, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
11 Iyo Maru, Japan 13-6, N Y Kaisha.
13 Baron Pentland, Melbourne, 12-6, T Morrison & Co.
14 Karanja, Africa, 17-6, M. M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 16-6, L T & M I S N Co.
17 Khandala E & S Africa, 1-7 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

:o:

3 Bamora, P Gulf, 10-6 M M & Co.
4 Varela Busrah 12|6 M. M. and Co.
5 Padma, Karachi, 11-6, Duncan Sandeman and Co.
7 Gurna, Calcutta, N F M M and Co.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 13-6, James Finlay and Co.
10-11 Heijin Maru, Karachi, 11-6, Scindia S. N. Co.
12-13 Kidderpur, China, 15-6, M M and Co.
15 Indira, M'Coast, 10-6, Malabar Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamachichi, Calcutta, 13-6, L. Edwards Ltd.
C/R Garada, Rangoon, N F M M and Co.
D/E Begum, Rangoon, 11-6, T Morrison & Co.
Ranee, Tuticorin, 14-6, T Morrison & Co.
K Bandra, Busrah, N F M M & Co

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 26-6-31 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kasama 14-6-31 K N C
Clan Ogilwey 16-6-31 J F C.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenerella 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturnfels, 16-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Geirfels, 2-7-31. L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 30-6.31 M Italiana
Salawati 19-6-31 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Himalaya 13-6-31 L T C.
Pilsna 15-6-31 L T C
Ganga 11-6-31 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Helmet Maru 14-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Allpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 24-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 9-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunra, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenva, 20-6-31, M M & Co.
Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-21 P & O. S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester 13-6-31, K N & Co.
Tarantia, N F G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, 11-6-31 J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 3-6-31 L Edwards Ltd

FOR GENEVA.

Aquilela, NF M Italiana.

FOR KOBE

Kidderpore, NF, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 17-6-31, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 1-7-31. M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela, 12-6-31 M M & Co.
Bandra N F M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh N. F. and Co.
Gurna, N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Cathay, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yomachichi, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester K N & Co.
Tarantia G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, J F Co

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore, P & O S N & Co.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M M & Co.
Khandalla M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela, M M & Co.
Bandra M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sikh T. M. Co.
Gurna M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Heijin Maru G.L.D. 9-6-31.
S.S. Indora G.L.D. 9-6-31.
S.S. Dayavati G.L.D. 9-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 10.

S.S. Cathay for London:—5 bales woollen carpets H Habibullaoff; 1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets A W and Y G Hasamji Ltd; 4 bales animal skin S M H Kaderbux; 25 bales animal skin A E Bhumanthal; 3 bales animal skin M Sidick and Co.; 4 bales animal skin C G Merchant; 10 bales animal skin H Jeewan; 40 cases sondalwood oil Thos Cook and Sons; 6000 cwts joowar T S Thadani and Sons; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomarbhoy and Co.; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.; 350 cwts groundnut kernal K M Nathoo; 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo.

For Beyrouth:—8 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejt.

For Port Said:—16 bales cotton yarn C Pitambar.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—17700 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 140 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 20 bales wool raw U Ebrahim; 144 bales wool raw R Virchand; 500 bales wool raw V Oomersey.

For Manchester:—2000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—2970 cwts musoor Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—4000 cwts. castorseed Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.; 244 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Manchester, for Liverpool:—90 cwts. groundnuts M Shuta and Co.; 25 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 30 bales wool raw A T Suren; 120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 35 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 60 bales wool raw M Motilal.

For Manchester:—57 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.; 250 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.; 750 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Salford for Ghent:—75 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Antwep:—100 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.

S.S. Wartenfels for Rotterdam:—150 bales akund cotton T Products Ltd.

S.S. Aquilia for Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills Ltd.; 50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Varna:—25 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Allexandritta:—7 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw T Products Ltd.

For Hongkong:—100 cwts gum Arabic P E Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 10.

S.S. Nirvana, Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—8310 tons coal, 2923 bags rice, 370 cases paper, 74 cases porcelain ware, 15 cases chiratta, 102 cases medidcine, 20 cases ropes, 26 cases twilit, 40 bales jute yarn, 175 bales gunnies, 2351 drums paint, 70 drums linseed oil, 24 drums dyes, 6042 pieces pipe fitting, 432 bags tea.

S.S. City of Salford, Agents J. Finday and Co., from Hull:—24 bales cottons, 35 cases alum, 100 cases salt, 113 case machinery, 300 cases metal polish, 30 cases whiting, 100 cases mineral white, 60 cases washing blue, 115 drums disinfectant fluid, 1134 drums linseed oil, 83 drums colour, 154 drums turpentine, 2370 drums paint.

From Middlesbro:—1104 bundles sheets, 100 drums chemicals, 40 drums paint, 21 bundles plates, 25 bundles ridging.

For Dunkirk:—3237 bundles steel bars, 3939 bundles steel hooks, 1119 bundles steel angles, 7370 bundles steel rods, 7320 bundles steel joists, 613 bundles steel beams.

S.S. Bandra, Agents M M and Co. from Busrah:—23 pieces lead, 10 bags brass scrap.

From Mohmerah:—237 bales wool 37 bags skins, 106 bags allari 100 bags gum, 160 bags raisin.

From Bushire:—24 bags allari, 132 bags gum tragacauth, 120 bags almonds, 50 bags goat skin, 31 bags sheep skin, 26 bags raisins, 85 bags P. seeds, 39 bags zira, 31 bales wool.

From Muscat:—621 bags dates, 60 bundles fish.

From Ormard:—100 bundles mats.

From Bunder Abbas:—25 bales cotton.

From Karachi:—1897 bags wheat 100 bags salt, 49 bags graxine salt, 646 bags fruits, 56 bags gram, 27 bags gram white, 36 bags rawa wheat flour.

From Veramal:—115 bales cotton.

S.S. Sultania, Agents S S N Co., from Rangoon:—35787 bags rice, 21 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods, 93 bales raw cotton, 18 cases films, 49 cases betel nuts.

From Colombo:—22 cases tea, 48 cases gunnies, 40 bags rice.

Fro Tuticorin:—240 bags tea, 688 bales cotton, 646 bales cotton yarn, 51 bales cotton waste.

BAN ON FOREIGN CLOTH IN KARNATAK CONTINUES

No Permission Given For Sale

DHARWAR, June 9.

Enquiries which were made regarding permission said to have been given by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee to sell foreign cloth up to July 1, show that the Provincial Congress Committee has passed no such resolution and cannot issue instructions counter to the Congress resolutions. Circulars will immediately be sent to all District Committees to maintain a clear and uncompromising attitude regarding the sale of foreign cloth in Dharwar.—A. P.

Evacuation Of Tristan Da Cunha

RUGBY, June 9.

When asked in the Commons whether the Government would consider the evacuation of the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha in view of the cost of providing inhabitants with the necessities of life and the fact that the island was of no commercial or strategic value, the Under-Secretary for the value, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Dr. Shiels, said that the question had been considered from time to time but owing to the opposition of the islanders to their removal it had not been thought desirable to take any action. He added that the charge on public funds was confined to the provisions of occasional steamer calls to carry mails and supplies which were paid for by private subscriptions.—B. O. W.

STIR IN VATICAN CITY

Italian Ambassador Sees The Pope

LONDON, June 9.

Vatican City.—A stir was caused in the Vatican this morning by the arrival of Count Devecchi, the Italian Ambassador to the Holy See who has not been seen here since the Pope's protest to the Italian Government on 31st May about the dissolution of Azione Cattolica.

The Ambassador's presence was taken to mean that a reply had at last been sent to the Pope by the Italian Government and that a period of anxious rumours had ended. On arrival the Count was received by Cardinal Parcelli, the Secretary of State, who subsequently had long conversation with the Pope after which the Pontiff emerged smiling and expressed a hope of settlement.—Reuter.

"CHARMING HOSPITALITY" AT CHEQUERS

Dr. Breuning's Thanks To Premier

RUGBY, June 9.

Before he embarked for Southampton on his return journey, Dr. Bruening to-day sent a telegram to Premier MacDonald thanking him for "the most charming hospitality extended to Dr. Curtius and myself" and expressing gratitude for the warm reception accorded them by the British Government and people. Dr. Curtius also telegraphed a similar message to the Foreign Secretary. Appropriate replies were sent by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson, who have both accepted the invitation to pay a return visit to Berlin on a date which is to be fixed later.—B. O W.

Body Of M Bourgois Recovered

RANGOON, June 9.

The body of M. Bourgois who was involved in the French mail plane crash at Sandoway is reported to have been recovered as also some of the mail bags which have been damaged by water. It is believed the plane fouled a tree while attempting a forced landing. Typical monsoon weather prevailed when the aviators left Rangoon on the morning of 7th June.

M. Mourgois was travelling as a passenger from Rangoon in the ill-fated plane and was proceeding to Paris under orders to bring a mail plane from there.—A. P.

:o:

NAGPUR G. I. P. R. WORKERS

Protest Against Retrenchment

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 4.

Two very largely attended meetings of the G. I. P. R. Workers held one at Motibag on the 2nd. and another at Humpyard on the 3rd instant, Mr. Rulker presiding. Mr. P. M. Naidoo, Vice, President of the Branch, strongly critiesed the action of the Government of India in refusing to appoint a conciliation Board and said that this stiff attitude of the Government was due to the timid and vaccinating policy of the Federation leaders. He exhorted the Railway Workers not to put any faith in Messrs. Mehta, Joshi and Giri but to carry on their fight vigorously. Resolutions were passed protesting against (1) the action of the local authorities in not still re-instating about 350 workers, though they had thoroughly complied with the Government Communique; (2) protesting against the action of the Agent in not returning original relations with the union; (3) and also against the action of the local authorities in not granting 15 day's leave with pay to all gangmen; (4) and requesting the Agent to give all facilities to Railway workers, such as leave and passes who want to attend the July Conference, in Nagpur; (5) and exhorting railway workers to form trade union organisation to combat the victimisation of strikers and the drastic retrenchment on all railways.

FEDERATION LEADERS CRITICISED.

Mr. R. S. Rulker concluding the proceedings of the meeting, strongly condemned the action of Kalappa and Co., in attending to start a rival Union, and exhorted the Railway Workers to oppose such attempts very strongly. Referring to the decision of the Government of India, not to appoint a Conciliation Board, he said this was the direct result of the weekneed, timid and vascillating policy of Messrs. Mehta, Giri and Co. He very much deplored the attitude of the Federation leaders, in driving out the G. I. P. Railway Unnion, from the Federation and said that this new slap which the Federation has now received from Government should open it's eyes.

THE HINDI MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

national language of India. That makes for the best economy of national time and energy.

Mr. Chatterjee demurs to Dr. Tarachand's statement that 15 crores in India speak Hindi and amends it to 11 crores, excluding those that speak "Western Urdu." Let us grant it. Even then, it is more than twice the number of those who speak the next largest language in India, Bengali. Another important thing to be borne in mind is that as Hindustani was during Moghul times the court language it is up-to-date the commercial language of India and there are many more who understand it. A Gujerati, or a Maharatta who is not in the village fastnesses of his province understands Hindustani but the case is not "vice versa" and a Hindi man does not know Gujerati or Mahratti. In the big cities where Hindi is not mother tongue, like Bombay, Rangoon, Nagpur and even Mr. Chatterjee's Bengali Calcutta, Hindi is the common language of all public relations. Even in important towns of South India, many of the big merchants know some Hindi. North India is the major portion of India and all over there, a knowledge of Hindi is essential for a traveller and he can manage with it even in those provinces where other languages are mother tongue.

BATTLE OF LANGUAGES.

If it is granted therefore that Hindi alone can be our national tongue, is it not necessary that the Indian National Congress and other organisations in India should put forward efforts to see that Indians in general learn it fast? Mr. Chatterjee's suggestion to make English an alternative official language of the Congress cannot be accepted in view of the realities of the position. That it may be permitted under the present circumstances is understandable. But, for the future, Hindi alone can and should be the official language of the Congress.

Mr. Chatterjee, with unnecessary sarcasm, paints an alarming picture of the number of languages that our young men will have to learn compulsorily under the new dispensation. He has given 5 languages, but from any standpoint, the worst "patriot" cannot compel more than two mother tongue and Hindi. English, Sanskrit etc. can at best be only optional languages. Gandhiji knows better than to advise the learning of the Urdu Script under compulsion. Gandhiji never said it, nor is it "Congress Prescription."

Let us also assure Mr. Chatterjee that "those who know Pedagogics have not merely been consulted, but have themselves moved in the matter. Many eminent educationists, headmasters of schools, in fact an overwhelming majority among them who have thought of the question, have declared unequivocally that Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject and that the importance of Hindi demands that it should be introduced immediately even while the curriculum is over-burdened. They have also made suggestions how to lighten the curriculum to make room for Hindi, which is a national necessity and has to be made room for.

King Congratulates C. W A Scott

RUGBY, June 8.

The King has sent through the Secretary for Air a congratulatory message to Mr. C.W.A. Scott on his breaking the record by his flight from Australia to England. His Majesty sent a similar message to Mr. Scott when he reached Australia in record flying time.—B. O. W

Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandli

The Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pra-Chhotalal Building, Kalbadevi charak Mandal and the Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

Sjt. Chhotubhai B. Shah, Secretary of the Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, and Gordhandas R. Tanna, Captain of the Kalbadevi Vaner Sena, write from Vaner Sena have been organised by Sjt. Chhotubhai B. Shah, in Khadi and Swadeshi propaganda, only, and as such they are expressly engaged in this work. It is not true to say they have been making collections from the public.

We admit that the above organisations have no connection with the Congress and are a separate body."

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

EXPECTED.

It was learned later that the Italian Government's reply to the Papal Note was presented to-day. Although the contents are not yet known it is affirmed in political circles that the tone of reply is such that may bring about satisfactory settlement.—Reuter.

NO COMPROMISE WITH FOREIGN CLOTH.

Karnatak Congress Committee's Decision.

DHARWAR, June 9.

With reference to the news published from Mangalore regarding alleged permission to merchants to sell foreign cloth up to July 1, the Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee stated that the same was without any foundation.

No such resolution has been passed by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. The Secretary is issuing instructions to all Congress Committees to maintain clear uncompromising attitude regarding the ban on the sale of foreign and banned mills cloth.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND FEDERAL COMMITTEE

Question In The Commons

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bracken urged that at the future meetings of the Round Table Conference and Committees untouchables should have representation proportionately to the Hindus.

Mr. Benn replied that the Depressed Classes were represented at the Conference and the question of their representation in the Federal Structure Committee was being considered. He added there had never been any attempt to select delegates on population basis.—Reuter.

Col. MORSHEAD'S DEATH

Gurkha Ex-Sepoy Arrested

RANGOON, June 10.

With the arrest of a Gurkha ex-sepoy who has been charged with the murder of Col. Morshead of the Survey of India in Maymyo last month, the mystery surrounding the tragic death of Col. Morshead has now been cleared up, says the "Rangoon Gazette."

It appears that the accused Gurkha who was in possession of his master's double-barrelled gun was out shooting wild fowl in the jungles outside Maymyo and along the riding path. One of the shots discharged from his gun struck Col. Morshead on the left arm.

WHY HE SHOT HIM.

Col. Morshead went in search of the man who had shot at him and coming upon the Gurkha remonstrated with him and, it is alleged, struck him with a riding whip. This it is stated, incensed the Gurkha who shot the Colonel through his abdomen.

Col. Morshead's horse, it is further stated, took fright owing to the close proximity of the shot that was fired and bolted with Col. Morshead hanging on to its neck. The Colonel was eventually thrown off and fell into a ditch where his body had been covered over with leaves, according to the evidence given by members of the search party who came upon his body.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused, it is stated, has made a statement in which he alleges that Col. Morshead was shot in the following circumstances:—He (accused) was out shooting when he accidentally shot the Colonel who remonstrated with him and while the Colonel was attempting to pull the gun away from him a shot from the left barrel was discharged and the Colonel received a fatal wound.—A. P.

Andhra Swadeshi And Industrial Exhibition

The Secretary, Reception Com- GUNTUR, June 8.

mittee, Andhra Conference, Guntur sends the following to the Press:—

"It is proposed to hold a Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition along with the Conference in Guntur. The Exhibition will continue for a week. Those who want to exhibit their articles and require stalls for exhibition should apply to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Andhra Conference, Guntur, before the 15th of this month. The rent of each stal is Rs. 5/- for the whole week. As accommodation is limited, in order to avoid disappointment, applicants should reserve their stalls in advance.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Postponed For A Year

RUGBY, June 9.

It was announced by the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas, in the Commons to-day that the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa had been postponed until next year.

The arrangements, he said, had been in the hands of the Canadian Government and yesterday the Prime Minister of Canada made a statement to the effect that owing to the difficulties experienced by Australia and New Zealand in arranging for full representations in August, it had become necessary for the Canadian Government to propose the postponement of the Conference until 1932 and that all other Governments concerned had accepted the proposal.—B. O. W.

Sir Roger Keyes Strikes Flag.

In Nelson's "Victory".

LONDON, June 9.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes, strikes flag at sunset in Nelson's "Victory", now flagship at Portsmouth station.

He is the last great-wartime-neval leader to relinquish active association with the Navy.—Reuter.

Punjab Minorities Conference's Demands.

LAHORE, June 8.

The sub-committee of the minorities Conference to be held shortly has passed resolutions declaring that there should be no representation for a majority community in any province with the object of guaranteeing by Statute the majority of that community. If the principle of weightage is maintained the Sikhs should be given weightage in the same proportion, as is allowed to the Muslim minority in the other Provinces. The representation of a minority community should not be less than its proportion in population. The Constitution should interdict communal and caste representation in the services and admission to educational institutions. The Sub-Committee consisted of Bhai Permanand, Raja Narendranath, Rai Bahadur Durgadas, Master Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, K. L. Rallram, and Revd. Thakurdas Amarnath Chona.—A.P.

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MUSLIMS TO BENEFIT MORE UNDER SWARAJ

—:o:—

Dr. Mahmud At Jahanabad Nationalist Conference

JAHANABAD, June 2.

The proceedings of the Jahanabad Sub-Divisional Nationalist Muslim Conference commenced at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 31st May in the same Pandal in which the the other Conferences were held. A large number of delegates attended. Among those present were Muhammad Umair, Moulvi Syed Bhafoor Ahmad, Moulvi Hafiz of Patna, Hakim Mohamad Umar, Khan Sahib M. Md. Naim, Hony. Magistrate, Moulvi Waizul Haque, Moulvi Mohamed Yehia, Maulvi Md. Noorul Huda, Zamindar, Maulvi Shamshuddin, Vakil, Maulvi Kasim, Mukhtesar, Caulvi Fadlur Rahman, Mukhtear, Prof. Abdul Bari, Maulvi Bashirul Haque and Mr. Md. Ismail, Engineer.

After Shah Muhammad Umair Sahib, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had addressed the gathering welcoming the delegates on behalf of the members of the Reception Committee and the residents of the town, dwelling among other things on the question of joint and separate electorates and exhorting the Moslems to support joint electorate. Dr. Syed Mahmud General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who had arrived a few hours before, presiding over the conference, delivered an impressive speech which kept the audience spell-bound. In the course of his address he referred to the splendid response made by the peasants and the Hindus in particular and the country in general during the last fight and said that this was a matter of pride for the country. He said that it was due to the unflinching resolve of the people to achieve freedom, that the Government had to bend before the Congress. Many said, peace had been concluded; but they had totally misunderstood the position. It was no peace but a mere provisional cessation of war. Gandhiji would probably go to the R. T. Conference but if the settlement could not be arrived at, a fiercer war would be waged for the emancipation of the country and it was hoped that the people would then make greater sacrifices than they had made during the last fight, for then it would be a question of life or death.

He said that merely by hearing Gandhiji they could not achieve freedom. Their duty was to make sacrifices for the country and to establish brother-hood between the two great communities of India. He hoped that the Hindus would also make earnest efforts to help their brothers.

MOGHUL RULE NOT ALIEN.

Proceeding he said that the Moghul Rule was not treated by the people as alien rule in India. From a letter written by a Mahratta Chief in connection with Nadir Shah's invasion, which he had in his possession and which had been published sometime ago, it was clear that the Moghul Government at that time was considered a national government. For want of correct knowledge of Indian history Indians were being led to believe that the Moslems came to India to demolish the temples and to ruin the country, and consequently, there was now a deep-rooted feeling of revenge among different communities which was fostered in all slave countries for the benefit of foreign exploiters. When the country would gain freedom the true history of the country would be unearthed.

He, however, pointed out that the Moslem rule in India could not be said to be free from all defects which were unavoidable in a despotic form of Government.

IDENTITY OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

In regard to the identity of the Muslim masses with those of the Hindus the speaker said that the Muslim community in India was much more benefited by the propagation of Khadi than the Hindus and this was clear from the annual report of the Spinners' Association.

He further said that if the 56 crores of upees, spent over the Army at present used for oppressing the residents of the North-West Frontier Province, be saved every year, the whole amount would not only be spent in the interests of the Hindus alone. The truth was that both the communities would be benefited by that saving. The Muslim community in India was fighting for the so-called rights leaving the substance alone. The speaker referred to the recent Cawnpur riots and pointed out that neither party had in fact gained any thing, rather both of them had heavily suffered. It was only the third party which took advantages of the differences between the fighting communities of the land.

Proceeding the speaker said that the time would soon come when there would be well-organised parties of workers in India as had already been in existence in other parts of the world embracing within their fold people of the labouring class from different communities. The Hindu labourers would then side with the people of their own class without caring for their religion and the Zemindar would similarly like to side with the men of their own rank. Naturally, under such conditions communalism would have no place in the minds of the people and by itself it would die away.

Continuing the speaker referred to the resolution passed at the last session of the Congress held at Karachi regarding the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of citizens and said that Indianization of high posts was not what Swaraj Government wanted to achieve. Under the Swaraj Government particular attention would be paid to remove the distress of the poor and the down-trodden and the Muslims being a very poor community would naturally be benefited to a greater extent than any other community in the country. Similarly, the question of reduction of rates of interest charged for money lent to the people would be taken up immediately in right earnest by the Congress and the Muslims again would have the advantage of it. These resolutions were passed by the Congress although nothing of the kind had been demanded by the Muslims previous to the passing of the resolution.

TO BENEFIT ONLY A FEW BIG PEOPLE.

The so-called rights demanded by a section of the Muslims could not but do some good to a few educated and big people, leaving the general condition of the Muslims unchanged altogether. He (the speaker) had had talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he (speaker) was with him in jail and he could say, said the speaker, without the slightest possible hesitation or mental reservation that Pandit Jawaharlal (as also was the case with other Congress Leaders) was a far more sincere friend and well-wisher of the Muslims than many Muslim Leaders could claim to be. He (Panditji) felt for the Muslims at heart and gave careful attention to remove their deplorable condition.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out that certain forces were constantly at work in order to prevent the Muslims and the Hindus from taking a united stand. Since the year 1857 when the mutiny took place the Muslims had not been able to improve their condition. Up till the present moment they were in a state of senselessness. This was why they did not realise their own position. Under such circumstances the Hindus had no cause to be annoyed with their brethren.

Dwelling at great length on the much-discussed question of joint and separate electorates the speaker pointed out that the Muslims had no idea of separate electorate and this poisonous idea was generated by no other persons than the Englishmen. The evils of separate electorate were many which he (speaker) showed by quoting facts and figures. Separate electorate instead of doing good would prove very injurious to the country as a whole and particularly to the minority community of the land, declared the speaker.

SACRIFICE ALONE CAN WIN RIGHT.

Speaking as to what could be best course for the Muslims to adopt in view of the existing condition of the country when their other brethren—the Hindus—were bent upon achieving freedom for their mother country, the speaker declared that there was no other alternative left to the Muslims than to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus and make as much sacrifice at the alter of freedom as they could. The Hindus had, no doubt, gone much farther and there was no power on the face of the earth now which could crush their spirit. They had shown their strength and if again the non-violent war was resumed they would prove in the fire of suffering what metal they were made of.

The Muslims wanted to safeguard their rights. Therefore, the best way to gain their rights was through making sacrifices side by side with their fellow countrymen. A brilliant example of it had been set already by the Pathans of the North West Frontier Province when 400 of them faced gunshots during the last C. D. Movement and ultimately met their end. The position of N.-W. F. P. was now secure and under future Swaraj Government it would have all the rights undemanded. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who opposed vehemently the proposal of reforms for the Frontier Province when it was brought before the Assembly, now admitted that that was an inauspicious moment when he stood on the floor of the Legislative Assembly to oppose the proposal. Not only that. This unrivalled sacrifice of the Pathans touched the heart of Panditji and on hearing the heroic sacrifices of the Pathans Panditji proceeded to Peshawar with Rs. 15,000 with the intention of, giving relief to the sufferers. This was the way, said the speaker, how rights were own.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted the Muslims to stand side by side with the Hindus and help them by all possible means in achieving freedom for their motherland. By doing so not only the Hindus but the 7 crores of Muslims inhabiting this country as well as the other Islamic countries, e.g., Egypt, Iraq, Arabia, would also become independent, for it was the subjugation of India that was responsible for keeping them in bondage.

The Conference then came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—"Searchlight."

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BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE

What Bank Employee's Should Do.

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, President of the Bank Employees' Union, has issued the following to the general information of all the Bank employees of Bombay.

After the lapse of nearly 12 years the second session of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference is going to meet in the city under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 13th and 14th instants (Saturday and Sunday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Many distinguished visitors and all India leaders who have come to Bombay to attend the Working Committee meeting of the Congress, like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose will also be attending the Conference. The Working Committee of the Conference is busy making strenuous efforts to ensure the success of the Conference. Public meetings are being held. Handbills and bulletins are being issued. Study classes are being organised. In short a tremendous awakening and class consciousness are manifesting themselves among the clerical community of Bombay. What must be the attitude of the Bombay Bank employees towards this Conference? It goes without saying that they must consider it a duty which they owe to themselves and the class of workers in general to make this Conference a successful one. For the Salaried Employees' Conference is only a conference of many of the small Unions scattered here and there. They must meet together, formulate their demands and call upon their employers to comply with them. "No power on earth", says the official organ of the Conference, "however mighty, can be mightier than the organised group, however small and compact Employees of different trades must rally round and go ahead with the banner of independence and freedom from slavery of their masters and druggery of their work. The Conference amongst other things will discuss the following seven topics. 1. Unemployment among salaried employees. 2. Retrenchment in Commercial, Government offices and Railway companies etc. 3 Reduction in salary 4. Hours of work. 5 Leave privileges. 6 Insurance against unemployment and invalidity, at the cost of the employer. 7. Control of the Provident Fund by employees themselves.

Unemployment among the middle educated classes is increasing day by day. The axe of retrenchment is being plied everywhere and employers without any consideration for their experience or ability or faithful service are driving out their employees. After reducing the staff they reduce the salary of the remaining staff also. They effect economic at the cost of so much human suffering. Even then there is no security for their jobs. At any time the employer can dispense with their services. There is no insurance against unemployment sickness or invalidity in this country. We have also to protest against the system of employers being the custodians of the Provident Fund. The fund belongs to the employees. Therefore, in fairness they themselves must be its custodians. The Conference will be a land mark in the history not only of the salaried employees but of the numerous other uncared for and unrepresented manual and intellectual workers who are living like cattle.

The Bank Employees' Union intends sending a large number of delegates to this Conference. Over a hundred of them have already joined. Still we want many more. There are over 5,000 employees working in different Banks of the city. At least a thousand of such employees must be present in person in the Conference. So that to give a united front to the other delegates and to facilitate the work of the conference, the delegates of our Union intends meeting in an informal conference on Wednesday at 6 P.M. to draft the various resolutions suggestions etc., to be submitted to the Conference. Members desiring to send in such resolutions or suggestions to be moved in the conference should send them early to the Secretary of the delegation, the Bank Employees Union, 42, Hammam Street, fort, Bombay on or before Wednesday the 10th instant.

REAL RETRENCHMENT

—:o:—

Travelling Allowances

J. N. C. writes in the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika":—

Travelling allowances, as a rule, drawn by the officials should mostly be a thing of the past. They should be made to bear in mind that this travelling business is a part and parcel of their official duty, for which they are amply paid. And so, while on tour, let them draw only the actual travelling expenses. It is an open secret that "dalis" consisting of presents of fruits, vegetables, milk, sweets, fish, eggs, etc.' offer no small inducement to not a few of our officials to make tour in the interior of the District. It goes without saying that indiscriminate touring, in a cut and dried fashion, is hardly productive of any beneficial result. It tends only to augment the travelling bills of the officers and in many instances, to make mofussil people spend money on "dalis." Strict economy in this respect will surely minimise the costs of the administration in a large measure. "Little drops of waters make the mighty ocean."

A RETURN TO PRE-WAR PAY

On the score of a rise in the prices of things during the period of the last Great War, Government officers, high and low have been granted an increase—and in the case of I.C.S. officers, a rather abnormal increase—in their pay, hardly commensurate with their worth and work and the capacity of India to bear this unusual additional burden. However, when the prices of things have now gone down unusually let the officers be content with their pre-War pay. In this respect, Govt. may fairly expect of their loyal officers to impose what may be called a self-denying ordinance upon themselves. Unfortunately in India the most part of the revenue is absorbed in the upkeep of the administration, civil and military, leaving only a thin margin for the health, education etc., of the people for whom the administration purports to be intended. There can be no denying that the administration is for the people and not 'vice versa.'

Of couse, it is quite natural for people to cling to their present pay and emoluments endeared by enjoyment. And principally for this reason economical reforms actually effected by the Government fell short by a long way of those which were so industriously devised and forcibly recommended by th e Inchcape. Committee supplemented the provincial retrenchment committeees. Be that as it may the officers may be expected to realise the simple fact that their services have been requisitioned only for the good of the children of the soil. And, therefore, it should be their one honest aim to see that they must not act in a way proving prejudicial to the best interests of the latter. It will doubtless reveals a rather too narrow and unstatesmanlike spirit in the officers to resist any reasonable proposal for retrenchment at a time when the country is suffering so badly from the acutest economic distress and groaning under the heavy and distressing burdens of an Administration, however efficient may it be.

EXCUSE OF EFFICIENCY

The gradual expansion of the costs of the Indian Administration is mainly based on the excuse of efficiency. But in such a poor country like India, a superlative degree of efficiency it is absolutely unnecessary and uneconomic to aim at and insist upon. And in the impracticable attempts to enforce it, the direct economic and other undesirable consequences are bound to follow and in fact have followed.

GANDHIJI MUST COME TO LONDON.

END THE UNCERTAINTY.

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, May 29.

Members of Parliament here are becoming somewhat perturbed by what some term Gandhi's "vacillating nature." He first declares that he will come over to England and then that he will not unless the communal problem be settled first; and this last appears unlikely unless the Mahatma surrenders to the demands of the resolution made by the Working Committee of the All-Muslim League at Lahore standing for a separate electorate. But it is gratifying to learn in the press here of May 28th, that, contrary to his supposed intention, Mahatma Gandhi has offered to come to England at short notice for the meeting of the Round Table Conference even if the communal problem is still unsettled.

EXAMPLE THAT SHOULD NOT BE FOLLOWED.

Let us hope that he will not copy Mr. De Valera. The latter, after his acceptance of the then Prime Minister's invitation, startled his colleagues by announcing that he would not accompany the Irish delegates but would remain in Ireland 'as a symbol of the Republic.' One of the leaders, Mr Griffiths, strongly objected to this and maintained that De Valera was shirking his duty as a leader and that this decision would entail many obstacles and unnecessary delays. The delegates would be forced to confer on every point with the man outside, and one at that who would, as they well knew, fight tooth and nail over hair-splitting distinctions. De Valera was adamant. Owing to the abnormal conditions of the truce, the country was drifting towards disaster so the delegates agreed finally to come to London without him. He drove them all into a state of desperation by his vague replies to their cables for instruction and his still more vague advice. Eventually they proceeded on their own judgment and made the treaty giving Ireland her freedom and her status as a dominion within the Commonwealth. De Valera was so angered at the result that he waged civil war against them for two years, and it was during this time that that beloved leader, Michael Collins, a man in years, a boy at heart, was murdered by irregulars in an ambush to the constant mourning of the entire nation.

It was evident to the Free State that this civil war made it imperative that the Government should assert itself as such or by its abdication afford the English Government an excuse for re-invading the country and thus acquiesce in the defeat of all hopes for Irish freedom.

TEST LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY.

While Ireland weathered this crisis and succeeded in stabilising her Government no friend of India would like to see the country with her far more intricate problems placed in a like dilemma. Let us hope that India will see Ireland's example and that Mahatma Gandhi will not hesitate to meet his responsibility to his countrymen and come over here to confer with a Government that announced at the conclusion of the last Round Table Conference that it was prepared to go far to meet the aspirations of the people of India. One must admit that the general feeling about this statement was rather sceptical, but it now remains to be seen if they are really sincere.

'Mahatma Gandhi must come.' The Muslim action at Lahore Conference may cause a set-back, nevertheless delays are dangerous. Enthusiasm is already dissipating through the present exasperating delays and this cannot be allowed to continue.

DANGER OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

It is surprising that men like Sir Mohamed Shafi and Sir Abdul Qayum, who say that they are unwilling to accept reforms unaccompanied by the separate electorate, have not studied the history of other nations who had separate electorates and abolished them.

A separate electorate means setting up a state within a state, creating within certain states inhabitants who would be foreign to the rest of the country.

Take Italy for instance. At one time she had separate electorates and was divided up into little states, some only a short journey from each other. Each had its own laws and legal machinery and in consequence there could be no coherence or real efficiency in the Government and policing of the country. They fought each other and ravaged each other's territory, causing endless feuds and bloodshed. The most trivial incidents kindled hostility between neighbouring states such that historians are now ashamed of relating. The smaller states were coerced into playing pawns in the intrigues of the more powerful and the resulting atmosphere of intrigue seriously delayed the development of the nation. Now that all these states are united into one corporated body the result is peace and progress.

The clashing of interest between people who live in the same country but are divided in government is prolific of endless possibilities of dispute. Again, people who attempt to satisfy everybody in the end satisfy nobody. Ever since diplomats first existed they have been trying to create a state of things which would ensure universal and eternal peace. they have been striving for an equilibrium which will never be found. The greatest among them have without exeption been incapable of seeing a few years ahead and only when they bgin to have doubts of their own cleverness and astuteness do they recognise that nothing can stay the hand of destiny and set to work upon the burning problems of the present.

Indians are not waging a war of conquest, they are struggling to be masters in their own house. Therefore Unity not only of aspirations but unity of souls among all Indians of all communities is necessary. United you stand, divided you fall. Italy made the choice once and had centuries of hostilities and blood-shed between petty princes and dukes, chaos unfair taxes, heavy tariffs on merchandise between rival states—a sort of comedy opera. Italy regretted her choice; Mussolini has set his face against separate electorates in his country.

India must be saved from a similar disaster.

KERALA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

Keen Contest Expected.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CALICUT, June 4.

The general Congress elections in Kerala will be held between the 14th and 28th June and a very keen contest is expected. The five district committees in Kerala will be composed of as follows:—

North Malabar, 50 members; Calicut, 60; South Malabar 30; Cochin 20; and Travancore 78.

The Provincial Committee will consist of 100 member, of whom 60 will be returned direct by Congress members and 40 by the District Committees. The first meeting of the new K. P. C. C. will be held at Calicut on 28th June. According to a provisional statement of the South Malabar District Committee, there are 30 village committees and about 600 Congress members in Palghat, Chittur taluk and 30 village Committees and about 500 Congress members in the Walluvanad Taluk. The boycott of liquor and foreign cloth is being vigorously carried on in these two taluks.

THE MATRICULATION CURRICULUM

Criticism Of Scheme Proposed By The Acedemic Council

K. H. Hirlekar, Headmaster, Municipal School, Haveri writes:—

The Curriculum and the syllabus of the Matriculation examination is being closely scrutinised during the last so many months by the University to bring it in line with the present needs of the public and a new scheme has been outlined by the Academic Council and circulated among the Heads of the High Schools for their opinion. It will not be amiss, therefore, if I venture to make any suggestions on the proposed scheme.

My suggestions are as follows:—

1. "Date of the Examination":—The third Monday in March i not a convenient date both from the point of time for study and finance. The school opens in the 2nd week of June and if March becomes the month of Examination, the boys have hardly 9 months at their disposal. Secondly that is the point in bringing it so early? Two months' time for the examination of answer books by the University is too much.

Financially the schools will be at a loss. At present the schools get the fees for April from the Matric Candidates. By the new arrangement they will lose this; and they will also lose one month's fees from such boys as will not sent up. Because their names will have to be removed at the end of February instead of March.

The present dates of the examination are quite satisfactory.

2. 'The groups of the Subjects":—The assignment of the subjects in the two groups is not satisfactory. According to the present grouping, the English subject will be completely neglected by the boys and consequently by the school authorities in the pre-matriculation year. The burden of teaching English in the VII year will be too heavy. The time-table of the VII standard will be completely a Vernacular time-table. Such a state of effairs is not at all desirable. Secondly the subject "General Science" is too big a subject to be disposed of by one paper. It includes—'Physiology and Hygiene. Botony and Zoology and Physics and Chemistry." I had an opportunity of looking into the curriculum of this General Science. It is simply the addition of the present three separate groups of Elementary Science. There is a clause added that the knowledge expected will be of general nature. This does not make any material difference in the teaching of these subjects. It should be divided into two papers like (i) Physiology and Hygiene and Botony and Zoology (ii) Physics and Chemistry.

The third reason, why the present grouping is unsatisfactory, will be obvious at first sight. There will be a good deal of manipulation in the school records of the pupil's attendance to make the students appear for the subjects in II group during the pre-matriculation year. When such cases will resorted in course of time to the University, it will have to institute inquiries—which is an ugly affair. Or to prevent this the University will have to keep a separate establishment for the inspection of the School records. This would be interfering with the freedom of the school unnecessarily.

Why should there be any grouping at all, I ask? A student should be allowed to appear for as many subjects as he chooses (Not as many papers as he chooses) in the pre-matriculation year. If he is to appear in mathematics he should appear for all its three papers in the same examination. If he wishes to appear in English, he should appear for both the papers in that subject, and so on.

To make my suggestion more concrete and to put it in the form of an amendment, I suggest that the statute No. 7 should be deleted and the statute No. 8 be read as follows:—

"A candidate may appear in not more than any three subjects of the matriculation Examination at the end of his pre-matriculation or any subsequent year and he may appear at the end of his Matriculation year in the remaining subjects and in such subjects in which he has not previously qualified."

This scheme will have several advantages over the present new scheme that is proposed by the Academic Council. Some of these advantages are enumerated below:—

a. The School authorities will have full freedom in matter of selection of subjects for their teaching in the pre-matriculation and the matriculation classes.

b. The Candidates will have the freedom of choosing their own groups according to their abilities both financial and psychological.

c. At present there are many vocational schools in the Presidency, whose requirements are that their candidates need not pass in all the subjects of the Matriculation Examination, but in only certain subjects. Boys, who have the inclination of joining such schools, will qualify in those subjects only. Thus the University will be more useful to the growing needs of the country than it is at present.

d. The inspection of the school by the University will be far simpler than what is contemplat- by the present group scheme.

These are my suggestions and I request the members of the Academic Council to take them in to consideration while framing their final scheme.

AWAKENING IN N. W. F. PROVINCE

Abdul Gaffar Khan At Bannu

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 30.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan accompanied by Pir Shahan Shah President, Kohat Congress, Ghulam Ahmed, Secretary, Peshawar Congress and a party of "Red Shirts" reached Bannu on Sunday last. They were taken in a huge procession including 12,000 persons from distant places who had come, specially for seeing the Khan, Bazars were tastefully decorated with buntings, National Flags and motos. In the evening the Khan addressed a public meeting in which an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens was presented to him. Replying to the address Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan thanked the people of Bannu for the high honour done to him and said:—

"I myself did not at first believe that the Frontier will do what it has done during the last year. I see that in one year you have produced so much enthusiasm in you that other countries could not do in a hundred years.

"Brethren, addressing you I call you all Pathans though even Hindus and Sikhs are present here. You are all inhabitants of Frontier and therefore, you all are Pathans just as Europeans are in Europe irrespective of caste, creed and religion. In your address you remind me of the persecutions of the last year and now also you remind me that more order is enacted in Frontier than in any other part of the country. I know "Red Shirts" were ill-treated while on picketing duty and holding peaceful meetings. We were all in jails and without completing our full term of sentences we were released and are amongst you to-day".

NO FAVOUR.

"It was no favour that the Government did unto us. It was the result of your sufferings, sacrifices and patience. But even this is not enough, you will have to face far greater sufferings and will be called upon to do greater sacrifices. As for truce I am blamed for not keeping to the terms. On the contrary the fact is that the Government are not observing the terms in not releasing the Malakhand Agency prisoners and as also the Hathikhel Wazir prisoners. And above all these there is a show of military in Charsadda area even now. The Military threatening the innocent villagers. Is this a proof of the change of heart?"

TROUBLE OVER A SALUTE.

"The other day a European got wild because a crowd of people, who collected near his bungalow in Utmanzai, did not salute him. I again tell you, you cannot achieve Swaraj without sufferings. Could we ever find so much enthusiasm in the Frontier so as to be able to enlist over a lac 'Red Shirts' in Peshawar District alone if we were not prosecuted and we had not waited patiently? I request the Government to keep to terms of truce else they will be losers. We are prepared for any sufferings."

CHANGE IN GOVT. VIEWS.

"A year ago the Government said the people of Frontier did not deserve equal rights with the rest of India, but last month the Chief Commissioner said:—"I support their claim that they are in no way inferior to those of any other province in India or indeed to any other country in the world. What has happened in a year's time to change Government view to such an extent? Is it that we have had new colleges and have been educated or taught to be fit for reforms? No, it was the result of our extraordinary unity."

"Then about revenue. I ask the Government to reduce land tax by half in view of the failure of crops and poverty of the agriculturists. I also advise the Government to reduce the administrative expenses."

The meeting terminated after national songs sung by "Red Shirts" and volunteers who sang in chorus.

DR. MAHMOOD'S ADVICE.

Bannu Congress had written a letter to Dr. Syed Mahmood, General Secretary, All-India National Congress, informing him about the uncalled for repression which authorities were still practising in spite of Truce. Dr. Syed Mahmood has written to the Bannu Congress Committee as follows:—

"I am sorry to hear the Government is carrying on unnecessary and uncalled for repression even now in the Frontier. But I trust the brave and courageous Frontier people will patiently bear all this. I hope you will keep me informed of events in your province from time to time."—"Advance."

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Village Officials Not Reinstaled In Jambusar Taluka

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA & DISBANDING OF VOLUNTEERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, June 3.

Dr. Chandulal Desai was honoured by the municipality of Jambusar on 4th instant when an address was presented to him. He was accompanied by Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai the President of Broach municipality and Sjt. Chhotalal B. Purani, the chief organiser of the No-tax campaign in Jambusar Taluka.

Replying to the address Doctor Chandulal laid special emphasis on the triple programme of the Congress and asked all the members to co-operate with him in maintaining good relations between the two communities in his district. He expressed his desire that the municipality should at least abolish the terminal tax on Khaddar and thus help the cause of the poor.

Dr. Chandulal Desai left for Bardoli on the next day to interview the President G. P. C. C.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA TOUR.

Congress workers in Jambusar Taluka divided themselves into three groups and toured the villages selling khaddar, demonstrating the process of production of Khaddar and educating the people on the benefits and utility of Khaddar. The workers have visited about 40 villages.

DISBANDING OF VOLUNTEERS.

Congress volunteers posted on "active service" at different centres in the Jambusar Taluka and in Broach are gradually returning to their old occupations as they are disbanded by the Congress Committee. The District Congress Committee however will work out a scheme of opening centres throughout the district and will find out some other method to finance and engage the services of some of the volunteers.

About 16 houses have been built by the District Congress Committee in the village of Piludra, where an equal number of houses were burnt mysteriously during the 'Hijarat'. The relief granted by the District Congress Committee to the 'Hijrati' peasants is much appreciated in the taluka.

UNDER-TRIALS FOR 4 MONTHS.

About four months have already elapsed but nothing seems to have been done in the case of 26 persons, accused in a murder case. They were arrested on 3rd February from Joshipura, a small village in Jambusar Taluka where a newly-appointed 'Mukhi' was found murdered. All the 26 accused had left thir village in 'Hijarat' and in fairness to justice they should be put up to stand their trial at an early date.

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE.

The official figures of revenue paid up from the Broach District show clearly that a very small amount now remains to be recovered. The 'Hijaratis' of Jambusar Taluka have difficulties in paying up the assessments and the most needy of them have applied for suspension of revenue. But nothing is yet known about the result of these applicantions and as time passes by it would be more difficult for the agriculturists to pay even a fraction of their assessments. The peasants are all in suspense and the delay in settling this matter on the part of Government creates suspicion about the Government's policy.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL NOT REINSTATED.

That the Delhi-Agreement is not implemented well can be noticed from the problem of village officers in Jambusar Taluka. Many such posts are not filled up even up to this day and yet Government do not appear to be in a mood to reinstate the old village officers who have resigned during the campaign. The whole problem requires prompt consideration by the Government.

YOUTH LEAGUE LEADERS.

Sjt. Rohit Mehta of Ahmedabad and Behram Mehta of Surat District visited Broach on 6th instant and addressed a meeting of youths in Sir Shapurji Hall. The Youth League workers were appealed to unite under the Congress flag and organise peasants and labourers. They also requested the youth leaders of Broach to settle their differences and unite. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the president of the meeting, gave illustrations from the history of different countries where youths had responded to the can of the nation and narrated how the youths were in the vanguard in the last fight.

Educational Exhibitions In Panch Mahals.

For the first time in the history of primary education in the district of Panch Mahals two educational exhibitions were held one at Dohad on 9—4—1931 and the other at Kalol on 28—4—1931, under the Presidency, respectively, of Inspector K. G. Gidwani, and Asst. Collector P. M. Lad.

Maps, charts, models and other visual aids to teaching were prepared by the teachers in great variety and a number and these were arranged in different sections.

The exhibitions were attended by the members of the School Board and its officers, members of the District Local Board and Taluka Local Boards, almost all the teachers, both male and female and by those gentlemen in the district who were interested in primary education generally.

The exhibitions appeared to serve the object with which they were held, namely, to bring home to the minds of the teachers the necessity for a definite change in the methods of teaching in vogue at present in primary schools. The teachers certainly learnt much from the exhibitions and what is of not less importance from one another by an exchange of views. They also served as a meeting ground between the teachers on the one hand and the School Board, its officers and the parents on the other.

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SWEEP STAKE CRAZE AND PROSECUTIONS

Questions In Commons

LONDON, June 6.

The fact that magistrates in some instances declined to convict in cases connected with the sale of Irish Sweep Tickets prompted Sir Thomas Inskip, formerly Attorney-General, to suggest in the House of Commons the discontinuance of prosecutions.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes, however, repudiated the suggestion that he had any alternative but to administer the present law, so long as it was unaltered and said he was sure that though cases had occurred in which magistrates had shown reluctance to convict, magistrates generally should not be influenced by personal views.

Mr. Clynes added that the Government was carefully considering whether an amendment of law governing the sweepstakes was necessary or desirable and foreshadowed an early announcement on the subject.—Reuter.

Bombay.—Cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of May 1931 amounted to 30,354 barrels."—A. P.

Tyderabad (Sind).—Mr. Sahnney, Irrigation member, Khairpur State, is reported, is proceeding to Alwar State to undertake a large irrigation engineering works. Mr. Farruqar, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, replaces Mr. Sahnney at Khairpur.—A. P.

Cholera has subsided in Sukkur and Rohri. Special camps have been opened.—A. P.

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x Kaga ,,	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
e rukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

HEAVY SELLING ON WALL-STREET WEAKNESS

Weather Continues Favourable

Bombay, June 10.

Another break of 20 points was recorded on heavy selling induced by the weakness of Wall Street. Bears are confident of lower prices and are selling freely on any advance. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened unchanged rates and established a rise of 14 points on trade buying. This level proved to be the highest for the day as later on Bears were aggressive sellers. Everyday weakness in Wall Street is put forward as a great bearish factor. We have no parellel in cotton history when weakness in Wall Street had a direct effect on the prices. This is a new factor. In 1929 when prices in Wall Street were advancing by leaps and bounds, cotton remained neglected, but to-day it suits to operators to depress prices. So rise or fall in Shares has not much to do with the prices of American Cotton. The world is passing through changed times with new theory of "Gold Standard". Abnormal depression prevails everywhere and bullish factors fail to change sentiment. It is a time for bears alone as those who tried to bull cotton have lost heavily in the last two years. The statistical situation does not show any improvement. Weather continues favourable and while further declines are not unlikely, we believe it safe to keep square books. After recording a sharp decline of 34 points from the highest level, the market closed at a net decline of 20 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 8.25 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 22 points to 7.97 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 points. On better reports from Wall Street, trade offtake was more encouraging which induced straddle buying-consequently prices moved up sharply and closed at a rise of 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 4.61 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 14 points. Egyptian prices rose 15 points. The Alexandria market were quiet but steady and closed unchanged.

FINANCIAL CHAOS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:—

Smart recovery caused by "short" covering met further selling by Wall Street Operators on reports of some small Bank failures in America. Despite cheaper money rates, the financial chaos created by Farm Board activities, coupled with high tariffs and reluctance to consider War debts payment, is having its adverse effect on American trade conditions. It is at present unwise to ignore the devastating trade and financial conditions in the States and to pin faith in subnormal prices. Although the crop condition is not too favourable, there are still hopes that present acreage can easily give a yield of more than 11 Million B/s. and this supply together with 9 Million B/s. carry-over is quite enough to allay any nervousness amongst consumers.

Pending further crop developments, momentarily we hesitate to follow any decline below 8 Cents, however, we do not yet see any prospect of a material advance unless the crop suffers a severe set-back.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.89 (11-20 a.m.); lowest 8.55 (2-55 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables after strong opening stock market reacted consequence twelve small banks closing.

New York.—Fertilizer sales 30 per cent less than last year. Market declined owing to weakness in stock market and good weather reports.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Garside Service Bureau cables: Sales of cloth in U. S. A. past week and past month much below current production. Mill activity is about unchanged. Mill situation in Great Britain and Europe does not show change, while there is some improvement in Japan.

stock trend showing somewhat better absorptive power. Looks like trading affair time being.

8-50 p.m.: New York: Professionals selling in sympathy Stock Exchange.

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) sq. 4.43.

Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs 160/- eq. 3.64.

Difference 79 pts. eq. Rs. 35/-

New York July (Close) 8.18 eq. 4.09.

Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs 160/- eq. 3.64.

Difference 45 pts. eq. Rs. 20/-

Liverpool/New York: (At Liverpool close) July 67, October 51 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, June 10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July 4s. 3 3/8d. down 3/4d.
October 4s. 5 7/8d. down 3/4d
December 4s. 6 5/8d. down 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July $57-1/2 down 3/4.
September $57-5/8 down 7/8.
December $61-3/8 down 3/4.

LONDON LINSEED.

June-July £8/5/0 down sh. 1/3d.
Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

July 10.69 down 5.
Aug. 10.81 down 4.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July-Aug. Sh. 14/6d. unchanged
Sept.-Dec. Sh. 14/9d. down 4-1/2d.
Market firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 133 up 2.
Dec. 140 up 1.
Mar. 147 unchanged.
Market firm.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).

"Prices declined on selling by Cash Houses, lower outside markets and liquidation. Closed easy."

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, June 9.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb. 16 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's, per lb. 32 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's, per lb. 45 Cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 9.

July	8.18	—.20
October	8.56	—.19
December	8.80	—.18
January	8.91	—.16
March	9.10	—.17
Middling Spot	8.25	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 9.

July	8.22	—.21
October	8.58	—.19
Middling Spot	7.97	—.22

NEW YORK.
New York, June 9

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	8.42
October	8.37
January	9.18

New York, Noon Call:—

July	8.47
October	8.34
January	9.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 9.

SAKELLARIDIS:

July	7.13
September	7.29
October	7.37
November	7.44
January	7.59
March	7.74
May	7.89
F.G.F., Spot	7.25

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 10.

Our market is keeping steady as bears have no hopes of profits by selling cotton at the present level, which was never recorded during the past half a century. Of course bulls have lost heavily so there is no likelyhood of any important buying. However, there is no reason for any important rise, and bears seem to operate cautiously with a view to cover in all weak markets. Thus our market is likely to fluctuative within a narrow range. To-day prices of Broach J./A. opened at Rs. 160/- and after declining to Rs. 159/4, improved on general buying by Bazar operators. After improving to Rs. 161/8 the market became flat with little business: Liverpool opened at a decline of 15 points and later advices showed a further fall of one point. There was heavy short covering in our market and not less than 25,000 bales were covered. The demand was mostly satisfied by offices ans commission houses. Later on Liverpool was firm at a decline of 8 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 162/8.
Broach A-M. 179/4.
Oomra July 146/8.
Oomra D-J. 153.
Bengal July 133/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 10.

June	125-10—2.70
Sept.	121-10—1.80
Dec.	115-30—1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 10.
Bombay, June 10.

100 Toyomankwak Dhulia 143.
200 Toyomankwak Arbi 150.
100 Toyomankwak Dhulia 142 1/2
500 Century Mill Cambodia 74 on 114 Bombay & Co. Parbhani 143
47 Bombay Jalna 143.
100 Bombay & Co. Jamner 142 1/2.
100 P. R. Vakharia Samlaya 156 1/2
100 P. R. Vakharia Dabhoi 158 1/2
62 B. Mavji Pachora 143.
Tata Mill Morbi 168 1/2.
100 G. G. Kesha Dhulia 146 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 10.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt Fine	155
Nagpur Savner Fine	155
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	130
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	155
Sallu F.G.G.S.	140
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	150
Burwah Sanavad Fine	150
Indore-Ujjain Fine	150
Broach Fine	165
Broach Fine	165
Broach F.G.	160
Westerns M.G.	200
Cambodia	235
Compta Good	210
Jinja	275
Busoga	290

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 9.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.81
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.96
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.11
Oomra, Good	3.24
Oomra, Fully Good	3.39
Oomra, Fine	3.54
Bengal, Good	3.01
Bengal, Fully Good	3.11
Bengal Fine	3.21
Scinde, Fully Good	3.11
Scinde, Fine	3.21
Scinde, Superfine	3.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 9.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		4.55 plus .15
July	4.52	4.58 plus .15
August		4.62 plus .15
September		4.65 plus .15
October	4.63	4.69 plus .15
November		4.72 plus .15
December		4.75 plus .15
January	4.73	4.79 plus .15
February		4.83 plus .15
March	4.82	4.88 plus .15
April		4.91 plus .15
May	4.90	4.95 plus .15
June		4.98 plus .15
Middling Spot		4.61 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 9.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Exports 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bales
Khandeish	100
Central India	284
Barsi-Nugger	39
Berar	106
Central Provinces	171
Dhollera	4,807
Rajputana	185
Compta-Dharwar	1
Westerns-Northerns	342
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	906
Egyptians	496
East Africans	450
Cotton	7,837
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,994
Linseed	2,062
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	115
Gingellyseeds	575
Poppyseeds	63
Groundnuts	2,386
Castorseeds	886
Rice	84,356
Myrabollams	1,384
Gram	1,205
Joowar	1,702
Bajree	927
Coal	2,096 Tons

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, June 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	41	14	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	41	12	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	41	9	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 10.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 9-6-31 1930-31 3738000; 1929-30 8493000.

Receipts Yesterday 9-6-31 1930-31 1000; 1929-30 8000.

Exports to date 9-6-31 1930-31 5470000; 1929-30 6540000.

Stock at Ports 5-6-31 1930-31 3162000; 1929-30 1723000.

Stock Interior Towns 5-6-31 1930-31 1009000; 1929-30 740000.

Stock Liverpool 5-6-31 1930-31 1065000; 1929-30 867000.

Visible Supply 5-6-31 1930-31 3188000; 1929-30 3693000.

Quantity in Sight 5-6-31 1930-31 12853000; 1929-30 13693000.

Quantity out of Sight 5-6-31 1930-31 9740000; 1929-30 11779000.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, June 10.

Castorseeds Delivey Sept. Opening Rs. 33/13/6, Highest Rs. 34/-, Lowest Rs. 33/12/6, Closing Rs 33/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/14, Lowest Rs. 9/6, Closing Rs. 30/14/6.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, June 9.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 70/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 6/ Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-2-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-6-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chlorids, German Rs. 3-4-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9/4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda Ash, Dharamandhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8-0. Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0. Litharge Flake French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-5-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-6.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices £
Mahars Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 2 0
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 9 6
Turner & Newall	1 3 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 13 6
Attock Oil	0 10 7½
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 7½
Underground Electric Railways	1 0 3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 3 0
Guest Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 12 1½
Beira Railways	0 8 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 3 9
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ld. Ord.	2 8 9
General Elec. Ord.	1 16 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 6 5
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p. c. 2nd Pref.	22 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. do.	9 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 6 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	0 16 10½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 18 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	£ 4 3 3
Wm. Cory & Co.	2 9 3

Market steady but business restricted. ... tons.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 129173

Increase on week 173

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This school has recently been recognised by the Department and new session will commence from the 4th June, 1931, after the summer vacation. Sound Education, efficient and sufficient staff and individual attention a speciality.

New students will be admitted from the 1st June, 1931, only on production of a satisfactory certificate from the previous school, and an admission form filled in and signed by the guardian.

Students wishing to take up Kanarese and Pali as their additional languages should register their names immediately.

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Principal.

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Classes actually commence 15th June, 1931. under the direction of

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Principal, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Retired) assisted by a staff of qualified and trained teachers.

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Mr. Dadina possesses academic qualifications and wide experience of educational methods in England and India, extending over 25 years.

He has visited all the establishments in England for subnormal children and specialised educational homes for backward and delicate children and spent four months in studying the system of work at the Public School, Rugby.

He is specially qualified for dealing with recalcitrant and lazy students without punishment.

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N. B.—A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM,
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REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931

IRREGULARITIES AND SMUGGLING IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Imperfect System Of Checking And Embezzlements In Currency

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

OVER RS. 8,000 MISSING IN SUB-TREASURY IN A NIGHT

(BY MAIL.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Government of India is expected to meet in Simla in August as the Assembly, it is believed, will meet in the first week of September. Meanwhile the members of the committee have been supplied with the appropriation accounts of the Central Government, both on the civil and military side for 1929-30 with the reports of Mr. A. J. Currie Accountant General, Central Revenue, and Mr. A. MacLeod, I.C.S. Financial Adviser, Military Finance, thereon and also the reports relating to the Railway and other Services.

It is not known whether the proceedings of the committee will be open to public as in past years, since Sir Basil Blackett allowed representatives of the press. But the Finance Department has supplied the press with the reports which have been sent to the members of the Committee.

The introductory chapter in the report of Mr. Currie points out that it should be borne in mind in considering these appropriation accounts and the report thereon, that whilst they are framed on the best information available, and, in the great majority of cases, after communication with the Departments concerned, they are necessarily prepared before the departmental witnesses have been examined, and that they do not possess the same degree of authority or finality as the report ultimately presented to the Legislative Assembly by his own committee on Public Accounts after hearing the evidence on the points raised herein. It may also be remembered that they necessarily deal only with the small percentage of cases which are important enough to require comment or investigation, and afford no indication of the standard attained in the administration of public expenditure taken as a whole.

IRREGULARITIES IN CUSTOMS.

Giving certain instances of irregularities under the head 'Customs' the Accountant General, Central Revenues observes:

Two Preventive Officers were found guilty of removing without any authority and in suspicious circumstances some leather suit cases from a vessel on her arrival in port. Far serious charges connected with the removal could not be pressed for lack of evidence. Two officers were dismissed by the Collector of Customs and their appeal against dismissal have also been rejected by the Board.

SMUGGLING BY OFFICIALS.

Information was received alleging mismanagement and misdemeanour at a Customs outpost. Enquiries made on the spot established the fact that ordinary merchandise for sale was being smuggled systematically from Penang and passed out under various guises, e.g. deck-cargo, clerk's cargo, passengers' baggage, etc., all these being manifested in spite of the rules which require all cargo except 'bona fide' personal baggage to be entered in the manifest.

It was also found that the duty (if any) collected in such cases was unsupported by any documents other than receipts given to the owner on the baggage declaration statement. There was, of course, no check possible of the correctness of the assessments made. Steps were not being taken by means of Customs tallies or otherwise to see that all cargo discharged from a vessel was brought to the Customs House for examination and assessment nor was there any systematic check of the number of packages or of examination of their contents carried out there.

OFFICERS DEALT WITH.

The officers concerned have been recalled to the headquarters. In the case of senior it has been decided that he should not again hold charge of an outpost. The other has been reverted to the Lower Grade of the clerical service of the Customs House.

The payment of duty on imported salt is, under the rules permitted to be postponed for a period not exceeding six months provided there have been deposited with the Collector of Customs securities sufficient to over the payment.

NO PROPER CHECKING.

In 1923 a salt merchant deposited with the Collector of Customs a treasury bill for Rs. 5,000 and on the same day another merchant deposited securities on which he allowed credit for Rs. 61,410. The latter amount was not only entered correctly in the account of the actual depositor but was also entered correctly in the amount of count of the merchant who had deposited the treasury bill for Rs. 5,000 (which was omitted from his account) thus giving him an excess credit of Rs. 56,410. This error, under the system of checks then in force, was not likely to be discovered save in the event of the merchant applying for the final closing of his account. It, however, came to light in 1928 when the accident of closing another merchant's account led to the discovery of the defect. The main drawback of the system was that nowhere in any of the register or forms of account maintained were the amount at a merchant's credit and the total value of securities held on his behalf exhibited in juxtaposition. The total value of the securities of any particular merchant was not readily available anywhere in the accounts and could only be worked out by a search through the general register of salt credits.

The whole system has since been revised in consultation with audit and the safeguards now provided are considered sufficient to prevent a recurrence of similar irregularities.

CONTRABAND DRUGS.

Contraband drugs such as opium, cocaine, etc. and their preparations, seized and confiscated on importation by officers of the Customs Department under the Sea Customs Act, were in general being handed over to the Excise Department of the local Governments for disposal, except in Karachi where the Customs Department itself arranged the sale of confiscated cocaine, appropriating the proceeds to its revenue The matter was brought to the notice of the Central Board of Revenue in view of large amounts being sanctioned as rewards out of Central revenues to officers of the Customs Department taking part in seizures and confiscations.

The Government of India have decided that from the 1st April 1930 the disposal of such drugs should vest in the Central Government and that the credit of their sale proceeds should be customs revenue.

MORE EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Under the heading "Currency" there are typical instances of frauds and embezzlements from which the following are excerpts.—

A certain treasury noticed that the currency chest slips received from a certain sub-treasury showed signs of erasures and warned the sub-treasury officer. In a currency remittance of Rs. 2,25,500 received at the treasury on the 20th March 1929 a shortage of Rs. 8,270 was found, the invoice showing signs of erasures. The currency chest slip for 12th March 1929 which showed a balance of Rs. 2,25,500 also bore signs of erasures; so the Treasury Officer wired to the sub-treasury officer on the 21st March 1929 making him to state the balance for 12th March 1929 The sub-treasury officer reported the balance as Rs. 2,17,400. The difference viz., Rs. 8,1000 found to have been embezzled after check by the Deputy Commissioner of the sub-treasury accounts together with Rs. 170 apparently extracted from the remittance prior to its despatch has been lost to Government.

TWO SETS OF ACCOUNT.

The loss is supposed to have been to the sub-treasury accountant who is ex-officio treasurer altering the accounts (currency chest book and slips) after the sub-treasury officer had passed them correctly. It is also supposed that the accountant maintained two sets of accounts. It is alleged that the accountant had access to the Treasury keys, and to the strong room when alone and that the currency chest book supposed to be locked up in the currency chest was not so kept.

A sub-treasury was closed from the 5th to the 12th February 1928, the sub-treasury officer being absent on tour. When it reopened on the 13th transactions were heavy and there was no likelihood of the accounts being closed till very late in the evening. The sub-treasury officer, therefore, decided to check the accounts and verify the cash balance the next day. The unverified cash balance amounted to over Rs. 20,000 and as it consisted entirely of notes, they were made up into bundles tied bound the middle with a string, and under the personal supervision of the sub-treasury officer deposited for the night on a table in the middle of the strong room, separate from the balance in the chest to avoid confusion.

OVER 8,000 MISSING IN A NIGHT.

The Accounts were completed that evening by the Sub-Accountant who was the ex-officio Treasurer. The next morning the accounts were duly checked by the Sub-treasury Officer and the Strong room opened to verify the balance. It was then found that when the notes were collected and counted, a shortage of Rs. 8,950 in hundred, ten and five rupee notes were found. Apparently the notes were raked off the table by a hook on the end of a pole passed through the bars of the door.

The local Government held that the Sub-Treasury Officer committed several infringements of the fundamental provisions of Treasury Administration, any of which was enough to condemn him as unfit to be entrusted with Government money and accordingly ordered that he be removed from the services of Government. The Sub-Accountant was tried and sentenced to undergo 5 years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 in addition or in default 13 months rigorous imprisonment.

LOAN TO BHAWALPUR DURBAR.

The final orders to the Government are awaited.

Under the head "Loans and Advances bearing Interest" the following instance of a loan to the Bhawalpur Durbar over the Sutlej Valley Project is given:

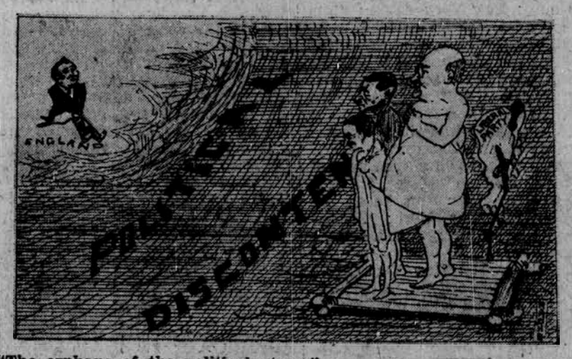
The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of a loan to the Bhawalpur Durbar to enable the Durbar to meet their share of expenditure on the Sutlej Valley Project. In November, 1924, it was estimated that the maximum amount of the loan would be Rs. 200 lakhs. This estimate was subsequently revised and the Secretary of State's sanction limiting the aggregate amount of the loan to Rs. 427 lakhs was obtained in September, 1926.

Under the terms of the agreement, the capital expenditure incured on the project on behalf of the Bhawalpur State is debitable to the loan account, to which can be added the interest on the loan if not paid by the Durbar in cash. The Government of India have since decided that the current expenses incurred on the project (such as working expenses to channels, etc.) might be debited to the loan account upto monthly limit of Rs. 2 lakhs not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the interest already paid by the Durbar in cash. The privilege was made use of by the Durbar for the period from April 1929 to July 1930 and Rs. 20,14,368 on account of maintenance expenses on the project have been included in the loan account against the interest realised in cash in previous years, which amounted to Rs. 49,81,816.

Further the expenditure incurred by the N. W. Railway for the construction of railways in connection with the project is also debited to the loan account. The construction of a railway from Bhawanagar to Phulra is included in the project and the Government of India have decided that expenditure on the construction of the Fort Abbas Rohatwali Hotwala section of the Fort Abbas Khanpur Railway at the cost of the Bhawalpur Durbar through the agency of the N. W. Railway may also be included in the loan scheme of the Durbar's share of the Sutlej valley project.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the grant of the loan was obtained as far back as 1926 and the limit fixed by him of 427 lakhs was exceeded by the end of the year following (i.e. 1927-28) when the loan figure amounted to Rs. 484 lakhs. The work is still in progress and the aggregate debit against the loan upto the end of 31st March 1930 amounted to Rs. 810 lakhs. The peak of the debt is estimated at Rs. 1095 lakhs. To this amount should be added the charges on account of construction on the railways connected with the scheme. In view of the fact that the limit for the loan fixed by the Secretary of State has been exceeded during the last three years and that further payments to the loan are still being made, which are likely to amount to 200 per cent more than the original sanction, it is essential that immediate steps should be taken to obtain formal sanction to regularise the excess.—A. P.



"The orphans of the political storm".

—Scrutator of "I.D.M."

"WAILING WALL" DISPUTE

Commissioners Find That It Belongs To Muslims

BUT RECOMMEND JEWS TO BE ALLOWED TO WORSHIP WITHOUT RAM'S HORN

RUGBY, June 9.

Report is published of special commission appointed by the League of Nations at the request of the British Government to determine the dispute between the Moslems and the Jews regarding the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem and the pavement in front of it which had led to disorders in 1929. The former Swedish Foreign Minister Eleir Lofgren as the Chairman of the Commission which included one Jewish and one Netherland's members. The report finds unanimously that to the Moslems belong the sole ownership of and the sole proprietory right to the Wailing Wall.

JEWS ALLOWED TO WORSHIP.

The Commission agrees that it forms an internal part of *hariamess sherif* area which is religious or charitable property. On the other hand the Commissioners declare that the Jews should have free access to the Wall for the purpose of devotion at all times under definite conditions regarding the appurtenances of worship. They are not to blow rams horn near the Wall nor cause any other disturbance to the Muslims and the Muslims must not annoy the Jews during their devotions.—B. O. W.

Jacobabad Congress Office Raided

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 8.

Apropos of the explosion of bombs at Jacobabad railway station C.I.D. raided the Jacobabad Congress office and searched the premises. It is reported they have taken 5 empty bottles and 2 copies of book entitled "Bande Jivan". Some statement of Congress volunteers were also recorded. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

Sastri Guarantees Freedom Of Worship

REV. PATON'S LECTURE IN LONDON

LONDON, June 9.

The future of Christian Missions in India was discussed in a paper before the East India Association by Rev. W. Paton, Secretary of International Missionary Council, who, expressing an opinion that there would be room in new India for the expression of evangelizing the spirit of Christianity, pointed out that the Delhi Unity Conference of 1924, which had never been repudiated, agreed unequivocally, to freedom of individual to practise and preach his own religion, while similar declaration was passed by the recent Karachi Congress.

Rev. Paton considered that the crucial point for future policy lay in binding up the task of missions with Indian Christianity so that freedom of one was the freedom of other. Rev. Paton concluded with a statement that Christianity ought not to be regarded as something foreign but something international or supra-national and able to become truly nationalised in every land.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP GUARANTEED.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri declared that the last thing that self-governing India would do would be to prevent freedom of worship and religion. He said that the benefit of missions to India was recognised. Mr. Sastri deprecated the distorted picture of India sometimes given in England by the missionaries but said that there need be no fear of interference with the activities of the Missions.—Reuter.

Handsome Donation To Andhra University

NEW MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE TO GIVE RS ONE LAKH ANNUALLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 9.

Sri Vikramdev Varma, the new Maharaja of Jeypore was installed on Gadi, yesterday. He has publicly announced a donation of one lakh of rupees yearly, from the revenues of his estate for the Andhra University.

GORAKPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

GAURIBAZAR, June 8.

Brown officers in place of White or control of Indian legislatures like those to-day in place of British Parliament would not mean Swaraj Real India consisting of the 25 crores half starving cultivators' living in villages, would suffer the same injury, hardship and indignity then as now. Swaraj, if real, must mean rule of these 25 crores bread winners of the nation.

We shall be fair to all zamindars, capitalists, even ruling princes will be able to have honcurable place in free India if they so chose, but before their interests will be considered, intersts of the teeming millions, the poor of this land be said Pandit Govind Malaviya during his stirring presidential address, Goraghpur Political Conference heard here today amidst great enthusiasm.

Prabhat Pheris' Huge Demonstrations In City.

MAHATMA GIVES THEM HIS BLESSINGS

Advises Them To Take To Cloth And Liquor Picketing

SARDAR HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The demonstration which the Prabhat Pheries of Bombay gave on Wednesday morning was a very magnificent function. Since the early hours of the morning an endless stream of Prabhat Pheries was pouring round the "Tilak Samadhi" on the Chowpaty Sands. Prabhat Pheries from Girgaon, Bhuleshwar, Byculla and Parel had joined the demonstrations in large numbers. For several months past Bombay had not witnessed such a demonstration. By their rally at the biddling of the Congress the Prabhat Pheries gave an unmistakeable proof of their preparedness to follow the Congress commands implicitly.

A SPLENDID PROCESSION.

Exactly at 6 in the morning, all the Prabhat Pheries formed themselves into a splendid procession and began the march singing national songs "en route". Thousands of people joined the procession as it wended its way through the principal streets. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Pabhat Pheries Sangh, led the procession along with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya and Sjt. Nagindas T. Master. Messrs. Daru and Kulkarni, Secretaries of the Prabhat Pheries Sangh, were also in front of the procession which despite its hugeness was well disciplined and nicely arranged.

MAHATMA ADDRESSES PROCESSIONISTS.

When the procession reached Laburnum Road, it stood in front of Manibhuvan, Mahatma Gandhi's residence, and recited national songs. Mahatmaji addressed the gathering from the gallery of Manibhuvan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, and other All-India leaders were watching the procession from the gallery.

Mahatmaji gave his blessings to the Prabhat Pheries which, he said, had rendered good services to the country. He asked them not to stop merely with demonstrations but utilize their energy and enthusiasm in a constructive service. He suggested liquor and cloth picketing as the national activities which the Prabhat Pheries should effectively take in hand. The morning round of Prabhat Pheries, he pointed out, must finish before sunrise. Then only they could be called Prabhat Pheries. As regards songs he suggested that all Prabhat Pheries should sing uniform songs approved of by the organisers. Discipline and the uniformity of action were a guarantee of success.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The procession then marched on towards the Congress House where the flag was to be hoisted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress. The spacious Congress compound was densely packed and was overflowing with crowds of people who had blocked every available space in the vicinity of the Congress House. Hundreds of people were sitting on house-tops and on the terraces of Congress buildings. The rush was almost uncontrollable. Ladies attended the function in very large number.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sjt. Ramanand Chatterji, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and other leaders who attended the function, were given a very rousing reception. Sardar Vallabhbhai hoisted the National Flag amidst vociferous cheering. The volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal gave a military salute to the Flag and sang 'Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara".

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL FLAG.

Sardar Vallabhbhai addressed the huge gathering from the gallery of the B.P.C.C. offices. He emphasized the importance of the Nation's Flag and exhorted them to be prepared even to give their lives if the honour of the Flag demanded them. Their honour and self-respect were symbolized in their Flag and the dishonour of the flag was their dishonour. The flag was the herald of the coming freedom and they must all collect round it to liberate their motherland.

Sardar Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was then given an ovation by the audience to speak a few words said that if they all stood united behind their flag what power was there on earth which would withstand their unity and determination. The flag, he remarked, was the merger of all differences both political and communal.

Amidst cries of "Vande Mataram" the gathering slowly dispersed. The leaders then proceeded to the meeting of the Working Committee.

BHOPAL CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT SETTLEMENT

But Talks Will Be Resumed At Simla

An A. P. Telegram from Bhopal dated June 8 stated:—

Resumed negotiations at Bhopal between representatives of All-Parties Muslim Conference and Nationalist Muslims with a view to arriving at formula regarding electorates have ended inconclusively for the present, but are likely to be resumed at Simla later.

The present position is that separate electorates are considered inevitable, though means of conciliating nationalist Muslim viewpoint which is in favour of joint electorates are being explored. With reference to the above the "Chronicle" understands that, as Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Mahomed Iqbal could not go to Bhopal, the negotations could not be resumed and will take place in Simla during the third week of of this month.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN KENYA

—:o:—

White Settlers' Manifesto

LONDON, June 9.

"Until the Government ceased to regard the white citizens of Kenya as selfish oligarchy who could not be trusted with any effective participation in the State measures except under vigilant and frequently unsympathetic scrutiny, no constitutional change would be acceptable in Kenya."

This is the kernal of a memorandum of unofficial White delegation submitted to Joint Committee on East Africa.

The memorandum also states that attitude of present Government as disclosed in the Command Papers in 1930 has made voluntary acceptance of any form of closer union involving change in the constitution at present out of question.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Wadi Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.